DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
East Europe

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

'Fraternal' Fronts Hold Conference in Prague [Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Jun] AA 1

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

GDR, FRG Officials Discuss Disarmament in Bonn [ADN] BB 1
SFRY's CSCE Delegate on Conventional Arms Talks [TANJUG] BB 1
Romania's Coman Discusses Disarmament in Tokyo [AGERPRES] BB 2

BULGARIA

RCP's Dascalescu Visits Plovdiv With Atanasov B 1
New Joint Metallurgy Enterprise With USSR B 1
Atanasov's Libyan Visit, Meetings 'Successful' [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Jun] B 2
Cuban CP Working Group Visits 16-21 Jun B 2
Report on Leaders' Public Appearances 14-20 Jun B 3
Karamanev Discusses Citizens' Labor Activities B 4
Control Committee Examines Agricultural Problems B 5
Briefs: Foreign Academicians Elected B 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek, PRC Envoy Discuss Cooperation C 1
Further Reportage on Chnoupek's Visit to UK C 1
Talks With Howe C 1
Discusses Talks C 2
[RUDE PRAVO 18 Jun]
Chnoupek Departs for 'Friendly' Visit to Syria C 3
Arrives 23 Jun C 3
Holds Talks With Premier C 4
Syrian Coverage [cross-reference] C 4
Prominent Slovak Politicians Involved in Trial C 4
[Vienna PROFIL 1 Jun]
Interview With Deputy Premier Rohlicek C 6
Indra Chairs Federal Assembly Presidium Meeting C 8
State Final Account Discussed C 8
Slusovice Hosts Farmers, Receives Praise C 9
[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 19 Jun]
Economic Restructuring Discussed at Meeting C 10
Editorial Examines Opposition to Reform C 11
[RUDE PRAVO 10 Jun]

Leaders' Public Appearances 11-17 Jun C 13
Briefs: CSSR-Bulgaria TV Pact; New PRAVDA Chief Editor; Spare Parts Pledge C 14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Margot Honecker Rejects Efforts To 'Open Up' Society [DPA] G 1
Mittag, Stoph Head Delegation on Visit to USSR [cross-reference] G 1
Officials Receive European Parliament Delegates G 1
Sindermann Praises Visit G 1
Axen Reviews Pact Session G 2
Fischer Discusses Peace Policy G 3
Kessler Receives Polish Military Delegation 16 Jun [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Jun] G 3

HUNGARY

MSZMP CC Issues Communique on Party Membership H 1
PRC 'Opening' to Eastern Europe 'Successful' H 1
Daily Calls Zhao Visit 'Meeting of Close Friends' [NEPSZABADSAG 19 Jun] H 3
LCY's Suvar Meets With Aczel, Berecz in Budapest [NEPSZABADSAG 16 Jun] H 4
Horn Interviewed on Foreign Policy, Economy H 4
Hungarian-Mongolian Joint Communique Issued [MAGYAR HIRLAP 11 Jun] H 7
LATE REPORT: TANJUG Reports Kadar, Others Replaced H 11

POLAND

Government Protests 'Hostile' VOA Setup in Israel [Jerusalem] P 1
Austria To Lift Travelers' Visa Requirements 1 Jan P 1
Officer Uses Weapon To Defend Militia in Attack P 1
Joint Soviet Friendship Society Holds Meeting P 1
USSR's Tolstykh Views Scientific Ties With Officials P 2
Chairs Meeting With Szalajda P 2
Meets With Messner 23 Jun P 2
Holds Talks With Jaruzelski P 2
Orzechowski Speaks at Dinner for Cuba's Malmierca [TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jun] P 3
Malinowski Describes U.S. Talks as 'Vehement' [TRYBUNA LUDU 6-7 Jun] P 4
SLOWO POWSZECHNE Carries Pope's 11, 12 Jun Speeches P 5
Addresses Gdynia Citizens [16 Jun] P 5
Speaks to Westerplatte Youth [13-14 Jun] P 7
Delivers Homily in Gdansk [15 Jun] P 11
Bishops Issue Message on Pope's Visit, Vatican Ties P 13
Malinowski, Delegation Pay Official Visit to FRG P 14
Arrive in Bonn 22 Jun P 14
FRG Media Covers Meetings [cross-reference] P 14

Jaruzelski Stresses 'Broad Perspective' on Culture P 14
TRYBUNA LUDU Carries Early June Politburo Sessions P 15
Discusses Trade 9 Jun [11 Jun] P 15
Eyes Living Standards 2 Jun [4 Jun] P 18
Jaruzelski, Messner Attend 27 May Sejm Meeting P 21
Urban Discusses 'Openness' Policy on Information P 24
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 4 Jun]
Sadowski: Second Stage of Reform 'Not Miracle' P 27

ROMANIA

Further on Romanian-Chinese Youth Meeting R 1
Ceausescu Message R 1
[SCINTEIA 12 Jun]
Meeting With Secretary Stoian R 2
Cambodia's Son Sann Arrives in Bucharest R 2
Received by Ceausescu R 3
Ends Visit, Departs R 4
Soviet Military Ships Depart Constanta Port R 4
U.S. Ships Call at Constanta Port 23 Jun R 4
Deputy Premier Ancuta Receives U.S. Businessmen R 4
Plan for Using Natural Resources in Danube Delta R 5
Leaders' Public Appearances 7-20 Jun R 5

YUGOSLAVIA

PUWP's Mokrzyszczak, Gacic Hold Talks in Belgrade Y 1
[PAP]
Further Reportage on Visit by Uganda's Museveni Y 1
Mojsov Toast at Dinner Y 1
Museveni Returns Toast Y 2
Talks With Slovenia's Popit Y 2
Popit Attends Departure Y 3
Officials Satisfied With Visit Y 3
Malaysian Prime Minister Arrives, Met by Mikulic Y 4
Culafic-Led Delegation Holds Talks in Sarajevo Y 4
Serbian LC Presidium Discusses Economic Situation Y 5
'Emissaries' Promote Serb Migration From Kosovo Y 6
[RILINDJA 17 Jun]
Kosovo SAWP Expects LCY Decision on Emigration Y 7
Croat LC Presidium Session Discusses Kosovo Y 7
Report on Leaders' Public Appearances 9-20 Jun Y 8
Split Office Warns Against Shipbuilding Tax Y 8

'FRATERNAL' FRONTS HOLD CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

AU221138 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jun 87 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "The Sixth Conference of Fraternal Fronts Has Begun in Prague; Paying Attention to Current Tasks"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Sharing in the economic and social development of the socialist countries is the theme of the sixth conference of the fraternal fronts, which began in Prague yesterday. The conference is being attended by delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR, the PPR, SR of Romania, the USSR, the SRV, and the CSSR.

In his opening speech, Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, outlined the principles on which our National Front has been built, and which have proven themselves as the foundation for the development of its multifaceted activity. He stated that the CSSR today faces the task of restructuring the entire social life with the objective of accelerating social and economic development, which is necessary to better satisfy the material and spiritual needs of our citizens, enhance the attractiveness of socialism, and ensure peace on our planet. Simultaneously, the National Front strives, above all, for the active participation of all its organizations in social and economic development, in bringing up man in socialist thinking and behavior, in the development of socialist democracy, and in the struggle for peace.

The activity and the current tasks of their organizations were then described by Yu Ho-chun, secretary of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland of Korea; Armando Acosta, national coordinator of the Committee for Defense of Cuba's Revolution; Nikifor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Bela Molnar, secretary of the Federation of Mongolian Organizations for Peace and Friendship; Norbert Podewin, member of the Presidium and secretary of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Jerzy Swiderski, general secretary of the PRON National Council of the PPR; Iosif Uglar, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of the SR of Romania; Svetlana Svecova, deputy chairwoman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and Pham Van Kiet, general secretary of the Patriotic Front of Vietnam Central Committee.

All of them expressed their appreciation for the constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union and its disarmament proposals, and stressed the necessity of strengthening the unity and solidarity of all progressive forces in the struggle for the victory of peace and for international cooperation. This is the necessary prerequisite for increasing the dynamism of the socioeconomic development of the socialist countries, to which the national and patriotic fronts can significantly contribute by, above all, stimulating and directing peoples' conscious activity and initiative. The heads of the delegations also paid attention to the fraternal fronts' mutual contacts and cooperation. The delegations, which are taking part in the sixth conference of the fraternal fronts of the socialist countries, were received by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik in Prague yesterday [16 June]. In a comradely chat they informed one another about the topical tasks of their fraternal fronts as regards the fulfillment of the resolutions of the congresses of the communist and workers parties in individual countries. The meeting was attended by Jan Bouchal, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee.

GDR, FRG OFFICIALS DISCUSS DISARMAMENT IN BONN

LD231743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jun 87 (ADN) -- Ernst Krabatsch, director of a main department in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held talks today in Bonn with Dr. Juergen Sudhoff, state secretary in the FRG Foreign Ministry.

Ernst Krabatsch explained the comprehensive disarmament program put forward at the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. He stressed the significance of the new proposal to carry out consultations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on their respective military doctrines.

They agreed that an agreement on the double zero option for Soviet and U.S. longer and shorter-range INF in Europe would be a decisive step toward starting the process of real disarmament. Both German states should make a consistent contribution to political and military detente in Europe in accordance with their responsibility for guaranteeing peace.

Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch is in Bonn for consultations with the Federal Government's disarmament representative, Ambassador Dr Josef Holik.

SFRY'S CSCE DELEGATE ON CONVENTIONAL ARMS TALKS

LD232159 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 23 Jun 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Vienna, June 23 (TANJUG) -- The Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) is at a crossroads, since it is faced with the decision of whether all 35 member countries will equally participate in the negotiations on conventional arms reduction in Europe or if this question will continue to be a matter for dialogue between the member countries of the two blocs, head of the Yugoslav delegation to the conference Ignac Golob warned today.

Should the choice between these two possibilities be discussed at all, when that could mean that we are "accepting dramatic changes in the principles of equality of all of the CSCE member countries," Golob underlined at the plenary session. [sentence as received]

The proposals that 23 bloc countries participate in the conventional arms reduction negotiations and that these negotiations be separate from the CSCE, while the other countries would only be informed and consulted, originate from representatives of the United States, Belgium and Great Britain. Yugoslavia's representative assessed the proposals as a "choice which could lead to the marginalization of the CSCE and its exclusion from the main currents of security and cooperation in Europe."

Golob said that, judging by the stands taken at the summits in Berlin, Reykjavik and Venice, the East and the West are nevertheless showing more flexibility and understanding, which could mean that 'real possibilities for a productive dialogue on disarmament are being created, not just remote hopes."

He recalled the stand of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries at the recent foreign ministers' meeting in Limassol that a "suitable mechanism in the CSCE framework" should be found for negotiations on conventional disarmament.

Head of the Soviet delegation Yuriy Kashlev also spoke at today's plenary session. He stressed that the Warsaw Treaty countries consider that conventional disarmament negotiations should be held in the framework of the follow-up of the Stockholm CSCE, which would mean the participation of all of the CSCE 35 member countries.

ROMANIA'S COMAN DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT IN TOKYO

AU162017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, AGERPRES, 16/6/1987 -- Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, made an address at the international symposium on "The Struggle For Averting a Nuclear War and Eliminating the Nuclear Weapons -- a Common Cause of the Democratic and Peace-Loving Forces in the World", organized in Tokyo on the forthcoming 65th foundation anniversary of the Japanese Communist Party.

The RCP representative presented the assessments and stand of the Romanian Communist Party, of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu on the evolution of the current international situation, the ways of action for the removal of a nuclear catastrophe, the achievement of nuclear and conventional disarmament, for the consolidation of the peoples' peace and security.

The RCP representative stressed that that debate occurred soon after the endorsement of the joint declaration of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, and Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the CC of the Japanese Communist Party, a very important document that synthesizes the positions of principle of the two parties in connection with the major issues of international life and particularly with the problems of averting an atomic war, the liquidation of the nuclear weapons and the defence of peace, with the great responsibilities devolving to the revolutionary, democratic, realistic forces everywhere in the struggle for disarmament, social progress and peace in the world.

The creation of a large united anti-nuclear front for disarmament and peace is the path toward a fundamental change in the international situation, toward the liquidation of nuclear arms, this being the only guarantee that the danger of a nuclear war will be eliminated once and forever.

In this spirit, the RCP actively works for the development of a broad collaboration with the communist and worker parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with other progressive, democratic organizations, being convinced that the strengthening of collaboration and the united struggle of all these forces, of peoples everywhere, have a great importance for the elimination of the nuclear danger and the strengthening of international security, the speaker showed in conclusion.

RCP'S DASCALESCU VISITS PLOVDIV WITH ATANASOV

AU231830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Constantin Dascalescu, premier of Romania, who is on an official friendly visit to Bulgaria, paid a visit to Plovdiv today.

The two government leaders visited the Peripheral Equipment Economic Trust, where they were cordially welcomed by Pantaley Pachov, first secretary of Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee; Stoyan Koshulev, chairman of the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; and leaders of the trust. Comrade Constantin Dascalescu was informed about the trust's achievements and tasks and about the production structure and organization. The trust produces memory devices and microprocessor control systems which are well received in many countries, including Romania.

The responsible tasks being solved by the "Organizational Equipment" Economic Combine as well as the combine's activities also aroused the interest of the Romanian guests. The combine is the largest producer among the CEMA countries of floppy disk drives, a component unit of computers.

The eminent guest was given an official dinner by the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee and the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

In the afternoon the guest had meetings with the collective of the Scientific Research Institute for Fruit Growing near Plovdiv, which maintains links with equivalent scientific collectives in Romania and other socialist countries. Later the two leaders toured the group of restoration buildings in old Plovdiv, where they learned about the city's intellectual and economic development during the restoration period.

NEW JOINT METALLURGY ENTERPRISE WITH USSR

AU191732 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] The Bulgarian and Soviet machine builders will join together in their efforts in the joint production, equipment, and complex projects in the areas of metallurgy and the mining industry. This was set forth in the agreement that was signed today in Sofia, on creating a new Bulgarian-USSR trust in this branch. The heavy machine building plant in Radomir and the USSR Novokremator machine building plant will be partners in this enterprise.

The document was signed by Tsoko Dimitrov, chairman of the "Investing Machine-Building" Association, and Sergey Afanasyev, USSR minister of heavy and transport machine building. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Ognyan Doynov; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-USSR Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; and other officials.

ATANASOV'S LIBYAN VISIT, MEETINGS 'SUCCESSFUL'

AU151402 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jun 87 p 4

[Editorial Article: "Fruitful Visit"]

[Text] The official and friendly visit by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was a successful one. He had fruitful talks with his Libyan colleague, Muftah al-'Usta 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and was received by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

The present situation and prospects for Bulgarian-Libyan relations were reviewed at the meeting with Col al-Qadhdhafi. It was stressed that there exist untapped opportunities and all necessary preconditions for strengthening and expanding bilateral relations on a long-term basis. The decisive contribution of personal contacts at the highest level to strengthening relations was pointed out.

A detailed review of Bulgarian-Libyan relations was made and topical international issues were discussed during the talks that Georgi Atanasov held with Muftah al-'Usta 'Umar. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The two governmental leaders noted with satisfaction that our cooperation is of mutual benefit to both nations. A protocol on the future development of economic and scientific-technical relations between Bulgaria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah was signed as a result of these talks.

Bulgarian-Libyan cooperation has broad scope and rich traditions. It encompasses many areas -- political, economic, trade, agricultural, health protection, culture, and so forth. Our engineering organizations are developing broad activity in Libya. Many economic and civic projects of national importance were constructed with their assistance. It is enough to point out that almost 15,000 Bulgarian specialists are presently working in various projects and areas in Libya. Their work, experience, and skill is highly valued by their Libyan friends.

The positions of the two countries on many issues of topical international policy coincide or are close. The Libyan side expressed recognition of the support rendered by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Libyan Jamahiriyah during times that have been difficult for them. We mean the malicious imperialist anti-Libyan campaign, which reached its peak in the April 1986 air attack of the United States against Tripoli. For its part, the Libyan Jamahiriyah highly evaluated the efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. Simultaneously, Bulgaria and Libya expressed unanimous support for all peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The visit by Comrade Georgi Atanasov was a fruitful one. The two governmental leaders expressed their determination to expand cooperation and the visit was an important contribution in this direction.

CUBAN CP WORKING GROUP VISITS 16-21 JUN

AU211631 Sofia BTA in English 1514 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party visited Bulgaria from June 16 through June 21, 1987 at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee.

The working group was received by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP CC. It also had a meeting with BCP CC secretary Dimitur Stanishev.

The guests were briefed on the BCP's strategic policy of qualitative development in all fields of life. They discussed certain international problems. The participants in the talks noted the enormous significance of the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states on nuclear disarmament, peace, security and development. The representatives of the two parties discussed the state and prospects of the interparty relations and agreed that they should be developed further.

REPORT ON LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 14-20 JUN

AU202020 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts and the Sofia press during the period from 14 to 20 June report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (source and date of each report given in parentheses):

Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, unveiled a memorial on 12 June in the town of Petrich, Sofia Okrug, to commemorate a victory of Bulgarian patriots against regular Turkish troops in 1876. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 87 p 6)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, had a mneeting on 12 June in Varna with the participants in a seminar of young Bulgarian writers held there. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 87 p 6)

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, chaired a meeting of the Central Commission on Traffic Safety, which took place on 17 June in Sofia. It was reported that 400 people have been killed as a result of traffic accidents since the beginning of the year, and 2,287 have been injured. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jun 87)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, took part on 16 June in the work of a 3-day international scientific conference in the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management of the BCP Central Committee on the subject "Karl Marx's 'Kapital' and Topical Problems of the Modern Day." (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 87 p 2)

Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, attended a reception at the Hungarian Embassy in Sofia on 17 June given by Ambassador Gyula Gyovai to mark the 40th anniversary of restoration of diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. The reception was also attended by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jun 87 p 6)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council, attended on 19 June in Sofia the opening ceremony of the new "Earth and People" Museum. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 87)

KARAMENEV DISCUSSES CITIZENS' LABOR ACTIVITIES

AU161233 Sofia BTA in English 1120 GMT 16 Jun 87

["Personal Initiative Encouraged" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA) -- The rules for the citizens' collective and personal labour activity in the production of extra goods and services, which were published yesterday, met with intense nationwide interest. Almost all papers today comment on this executive act. More than one hundred reporters flocked to a press conference with Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy premier and chairman of the Social Council, who analysed the new document.

Mr Karamanev said that the rules were worked out on the basis of extensive preliminary studies and in keeping with some of the decisions of the 13th Congress of the BCP, with Mr Todor Zhivkov's elaborations on the promotion of the cooperative movement, and that they reckon with the specific Bulgarian conditions while making critical use of the experience amassed by the other socialist countries.

The last 10 to 15 years have seen some attempts in Bulgaria to encourage personal initiative in the production of goods and services but, as Mr Georgi Karamenev indicated, the respective legislative and executive acts failed to cover all related problems, mistakes were made and the controls were loose.

According to the deputy premier, the system of collective and personal labour activity in Bulgaria is radically different from the respective system in Hungary, because the use of hired labour is explicitly forbidden in Bulgaria, as is the diversion of raw material and feedstock destined for other sectors. The Bulgarian Government-approved rules allow personal and collective initiative in all fields except the production of medicines, narcotics, poisons or hazardous substances, all types of arms, ammunition and alcoholic drinks for sale.

Mr Georgi Karamanev said that of the 2,144,000 pensioners in the country, only 365,000 go on working. Most of the rest possess a great professional experience and are physically and intellectually able to work. At this point, the enrollment in the institutes of higher learning totals 119,000 students, and many of them are willing to work part-time. Another untapped labour resource are the 111,000 housewives and women on maternity leave, who could work, too. According to the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, there is a considerable number of highly skilled specialists in different branches who want to and could work in their leisure time. "The objective conditions are there," Mr Karamanev summed it up, "for the economic organizations to branch out and for individuals to earn an extra income."

Bulgaria has gained experience in similar forms of personal initiative in agriculture with the self-sufficiency system. These are the rural population's personal holdings, which they run parallelly with working in the agro-industrial complexes. In 1986, the personal holdings provided 40.8 per cent of the country's meat, 28.3 per cent of the milk, 50.5 per cent of the eggs, 45.2 per cent of the fruits, and 38.5 per cent of the vegetables.

Mr Georgi Karamanev made a special point of the controls which should be applied to the exercise of collective and personal labour activity. In a separate development, RABOTNICHESKO DELO's editorial today warns that underhand speculation and attempts to find a loophole in the stringent requirements of the rules cannot be ruled out as a possibility.

In the first public reactions, the prevalent opinion on the new decree is that it provides an opportunity to saturate the market with greater amounts and more varied goods, to use more efficiently the labour resources and the fixed assets.

CONTROL COMMITTEE EXAMINES AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

AU231357 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] The investigation of the People's and State Control Committee into the sowing and planting of spring crops, medium and late vegetables, and in connection with the preparation of the irrigation and land improvement resources, the repair of agricultural equipment, the cultivation of crops and their protection against pests and diseases, has ascertained essential shortcomings.

Burgas, Mikhaylovgrad, Veliko Turnovo, Ruse, Varna, Raszgrad, Turgovishte Okrugs, and others, have allowed fewer plots of important crops such as wheat, sunflower, sugar beets, and soya to be sown than in 1986.

Unfavorable weather conditions and certain objective shortcomings have resulted in considerable delays in the planting of medium-early and late vegetables, as well as of [word indistinct]. The low temperatures this spring caused damage to certain orchards and vineyards. This makes it necessary to devote even greater care to the sowings that have suffered damage, and carefully organize fruit picking, transportation, and purchasing.

This year too the old shortcomings of failing to deliver certain types of fertilizers, technical equipment, spare parts, and pesticides to the agricultural organizations on time is again being permitted.

The shortcomings that have been ascertained call for the full mobilization of efforts and the well-organized use of technical equipment and manpower.

At its session today the State and People's Control Committee, together with the Council on Agriculture and Forestry, adopted a special program for systematic control to ensure timely harvesting. The goal of this program is to assist and help the self-managing organizations through the instrument of control to ensure a timely harvest without losses, the observance of technological and contractual discipline, and the fulfillment of the state orders.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN ACADEMICIANS ELECTED -- Sofia, June 10 (BTA) -- At a general meeting here today, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences elected the following foreign members: Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician Valentin Koptyug, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the academy's Siberian Department; Academician Bela Keresztesi, director general of the Research Institute for Forestry in Hungary; and Mrs Mercia MacDermott, a teacher of English and author of numerous books and works on Bulgarian history. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1337 GMT 10 Jun 87 AU]

CHNOUPEK, PRC ENVOY DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD222010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, received in the Cernin Palace in Prague today Zhang Dake, the ambassador of the PRC in Czechoslovakia. The two representatives analyzed further prospects for the development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations after the recent visit to Czechoslovakia by Zhao Ziyang, acting CPC general secretary and chairman of the State Council. They also exchanged views on some topical issues of the current situation in the world.

Comrade Chnoupek today also received Bela Kovacs, the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the CSSR. They mainly discussed issues of further promotion of contacts and cooperation of the two fraternal countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO UK

Talks With Howe

AU230852 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jun 87 p 7

[London dispatch by PRAVDA editor B. Zagar: "Development of Mutual Relations Continues: Bohuslav Chnoupek on a Visit to Great Britain"]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs arrived in London yesterday [16 June] for an official visit at the invitation of Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign affairs. During their morning talks the two ministers discussed bilateral relations. Since Foreign Secretary Howe's last visit to Czechoslovakia, a more intensive dialogue has developed. Mutual visits of parliamentary representatives have taken place on both sides. This positive development was positively evaluated by both sides during yesterday's talks. Minister Chnoupek invited the British secretary of state for foreign affairs to pay another visit to Czechoslovakia; the invitation was accepted.

Yesterday [16 June] both sides stressed that reserves continue to exist in the sphere of trade and economic cooperation, despite the progress achieved there, and that Britain and Czechoslovakia, both industrially developed states, should make yet better use of them, particularly in the sphere of higher forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Positive results have been noted in the cultural sphere. A whole number of significant cultural events have taken place in Czechoslovakia and in Britain. Both ministers believe that a cultural agreement should be worked out, which would provide a firm framework for cooperation in the cultural sphere.

The entire range of disarmament issues was assessed from the viewpoint of the international situation. Minister Chnoupek praised the NATO Council's decision to support the Soviet-U.S. effort to reach an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles. However, many questions remain open in this respect.

In their talks, the two ministers devoted attention to the problems of the Helsinki process, and in this context also to the Vienna (CSCE) follow-up meeting and to regional issues. Minister Chnoupek expressed the hope that if an agreement on medium-range missiles is successfully reached, it will mean a great chance for Europe and for the whole world, because it would substantially improve the atmosphere in the world and become an object of further disarmament negotiations. But if such an agreement is not reached, the disarmament negotiations could freeze for a long time to come.

After the talks were concluded, Minister Chnoupek granted the editor of PRAVDA, CTK, and Czechoslovak radio an interview, in which he expressed satisfaction with the results of his meeting with the British secretary of state for foreign affairs. He stated that he had briefed his host on the substance of the document adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The core of the document is the peaceful solution of all problems without the use of military force. "Secretary Howe briefed me in detail on the NATO Council session in Reykjavik. We appreciate the fact that, in its communique on the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe, the NATO Council has taken a positive stand," Bohuslav Chnoupek stated in conclusion.

In the evening Jan Fidler, Czechoslovak ambassador to Britain, gave a reception on the occasion of the visit to London of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; it was also attended by Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and by other political representatives.

Today Minister Chnoupek will depart for Scotland; in Edinburgh he will meet political figures, and in the evening he will return home.

Discusses Talks

AU221724 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jun 87 p 7

[CTK London dispatch: "Large Reserves in Cooperation; Chnoupek Ends Visit to Britain"]

[Excerpts] London (CTK correspondent) -- CSSR Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek traveled to Scotland on Wednesday [17 June] within the framework of his 2-day official visit to Britain. [passage omitted]

After his negotiations with G. Howe, his British counterpart, B. Chnoupek granted an interview to CTK's London correspondent.

In the interview B. Chnoupek positively appraised the negotiations. He said that they signified another step forward in the development of relations between the two countries. A political dialogue has developed since G. Howe's visit in 1985, and the last few years have been a significant period in the bilateral contacts. "This was also reflected in our negotiations. I had the honor of conveying to my colleague, who has been affirmed in his office after the recent elections, an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia again. This invitation was accepted with thanks."

We also found that we still have many opportunities for more traditional forms of trade and economic cooperation, despite the progress made there, B. Chnoupek continued. [paragraph continues]

The states with such a developed industry as Britain and Czechoslovakia have great opportunities for instance in joint ventures, and generally in higher forms of economic cooperation, as well as in scientific-technical cooperation. I think that both sides have found a common language in this. We have also found that significant movement has taken place in the cultural dialogue during the last few years. We have agreed to start pondering, but also working on, the possibilities of signing a cultural agreement. "Thus one can conclude that we have reached good conclusions in negotiations on bilateral relations and that favorable prospects of mutual cooperation await us in the future," B. Chnoupek said.

The Czechoslovak-British talks devoted particular attention to such important issues as disarmament, and particularly to the emerging possibility of concluding a treaty on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles and operational-tactical missiles.

We had the opportunity, Minister Chnoupek said, to convey our initial views on the NATO session and we have expressed appreciation of certain significant signs, especially those indicating preparedness to unite behind the U.S. stand on finalizing the treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. However, at the same time we pointed out that there is still a lot of work to be done and that it is impossible to succumb to premature optimism. Likewise, the issue of Pershing 1A-missiles, which are in the FRG and which have West German carriers and U.S. warheads, is still open. We have made it plain that this issue is most alarming for Czechoslovakia.

We have also pointed out to our British partners, B. Chnoupek said, that the treaty mentioned above represents a great opportunity for the future: It would be the very first agreement on specific disarmament, it would undoubtedly significantly improve the political atmosphere in the world, and it could bring about a chain reaction in other spheres of disarmament. On the other hand, should one fail to sign the treaty, this could freeze negotiations for a long time to come, it could worsen the atmosphere, and it could greatly complicate the prospects of consolidating peace and attaining disarmament. "By this I also want to indicate that our negotiations were very businesslike and oriented toward the essentials," Minister Chnoupek concluded.

CHNOUPEK DEPARTS FOR 'FRIENDLY' VISIT TO SYRIA

LD230936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Buhuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, left for an official, friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic today. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague he was seen off by Dusan Ulcak, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Arrives 23 Jun

LD231245 Prague CTK in English 1152 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Damascus June 23 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of his Syrian counterpart Faruq Al-Shar'.

Holds Talks With Premier

LD232201 Prague CTK in English 2119 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Damascus June 23 (CTK correspondent) -- Syrian Premier 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received today Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek shortly after his arrival in an official friendly visit for talks on a broad range of international issues with special attention devoted to the situation in the Middle East.

Explaining Czechoslovakia's attitude to the Middle East problem, Bohuslav Chnoupek said that his country sees as the chief cause of the sufferings of nations in the area the policy of Israel supported by imperialism. Czechoslovakia backs the Arab people in their struggle for the return of their unlawfully occupied lands and a just solution of the Palestinian issue. The tense situation in the Middle East could be solved by an international conference with all sides involved taking part. This conference should yield a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict. Essentially needed for the holding of this conference is strengthening of the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syrian-Palestinian solidarity, as this would also increase the weight and influence of anti-imperialist forces in the region, Bohuslav Chnoupek said and added that Czechoslovakia welcomes Syria's determination to play an active role in a political settlement in the Middle East and appreciates the steps of the Syrian leadership to unify the stands of the Arab states.

'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm informed Bohuslav Chnoupek about developments in Syria and the efforts of the Syrian leadership to help solve the Middle East crisis. The two officials also discussed the present state of Syrian-Czechoslovak relations and prospects for their promotion. Also today, Bohuslav Chnoupek opened official talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Farug al-Shar', who gave a dinner for the Czechoslovak guest tonight.

Syrian Coverage

For Syrian media reportage on a visit to Syria by a delegation led by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, including his meetings with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, see the Syria section of the 24 June Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PROMINENT SLOVAK POLITICIANS INVOLVED IN TRIAL

AU101244 Vienna PROFIL in German No 22 1 Jun 87 pp 48, 49

[Article by Misha Glenny, Vienna correspondent of THE GUARDIAN: "CSSR: Whiskey From Vienna"]

[Excerpts] Every morning, at 0830 hours sharp, a flock of courtroom onlookers assembles before the Bratislava Palace of Justice. [passage omitted]

The trial that has been underway in the yellow courtroom since April is an explosive one. The long list of witnesses reads like the "Who's Who" of Slovak politics, starting with Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and ending with Presidium Member Peter Colotka. They are all involved in the greatest corruption scandal that has ever been revealed in Slovakia. [paragraph continues]

The fact that the Czechoslovak media are ignoring the trial is self-evident. "When will our newspapers finally report what is going on in our country?," asks an elderly lady who has been observing the trial. Yet the fact alone that the proceedings are open to the public is a small sensation.

Eight men and one women stand accused of having provided leading Slovak politicians with food, whisky, furs, and prostitutes -- most of this free of charge.

Ladislav Luhovy, the minister of heavy engineering, Elena Litvajova, chairman of the Slovak Women's Union and member of the Slovak party Presidium, a number of members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee, as well as prominent functionaries from the fields of politics, the economy, and the judiciary are also playing an until now nontransparent role in this affair of corruption and intrigues, apart from Chnoupek and Colotka.

There is talk of whisky smuggled from Vienna and of extravagant hunting expeditions from aboard a helicopter, in which Foreign Minister Chnoupek is said to have taken part, something which he denies. Presidium Member Colotka is rumored to have sold his chalet on Lake Tomky when he learned that Babinsky would go on trial.

Stanislav Babinsky, also called the "Godfather," was chief of the "Jednota" consumer cooperative in the North Slovak district of Dolny Kubin between 1981 and 1985. Together with the local party chief, who is also among the defendants, he created for himself a prominent clientele, to whom he sold millions worth of goods under the counter. [passage omitted] In vindicating himself, Babinsky claims that he wanted to establish a favorable climate for state investments in his home region. As the province czar he was selling illegally obtained goods for his own account and handing out generous gifts to buy politicians' favor.

Two weeks ago the court learned that Foreign Minister Chnoupek had received from Babinsky hand-made furniture worth Kcs140,000 (around 200,000 Austrian shillings). In a written deposition Chnoupek explained that he had paid for the furniture with a check. The corpulent defendant then searched in his records and now claims that Chnoupek paid for the furniture only 4 years after delivery.

Like Chnoupek, the other prominent clients of Babinsky also do not need to appear in court in person, let alone fear an indictment. They all explain the nature of their relationship with Babinsky in written depositions. [passage omitted]

Originally, the trial was to have been held in the Slovak city of Banska Bystrica, but the judiciary found out that the local public prosecutor had himself been a client of the Slovak Godfather.

The affair burst into the open in 1985 when the traffic police stopped a truck with a shipment of beer from the Topolcany brewery. The driver was unable to furnish any delivery papers and said that the beer was for Babinsky in Dolny Kubin. Only gradually has the whole scale of the corruption affair come to light.

"A spectacular case," says a former Communist Party member in Bratislava. "The astonishing thing is that the trial is not taking place behind closed doors."

The fact that a local party boss is among those who have been jailed makes the case puzzling. The grapevine in Bratislava has it that it was the KGB that informed the Prague leadership of the scale of the affair and pressed for a trial. Even though this seems to be a bit far-fetched, the anticorruption drive of the Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev may have accelerated the proceedings against Babinsky. [passage omitted]

Regardless of the verdict handed down on Babinsky, the politicians involved in the affair need not fear for their jobs. "A case like this would force a government in the West to step down," says a diplomat in Prague. "Here nothing happens."

INTERVIEW WITH DEPUTY PREMIER ROHLICEK

LD201659 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0700 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Interview with Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier and chairman of the Government Committee for the Planned Management of the National Economy, by Prague Radio Editor Jan Bednarik -- live or recorded; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Bednarik] The subject of today's "Saturday Interview" is the restructuring of the economic mechanism, and therefore I welcome to the microphone Rudolf Rohlicek, federal first deputy premier and chairman of the Government Committee for the Planned Management of the National Economy. Comrade deputy premier, work on the restructuring program can be said to be the committee's main task. What is laid down in this program?

[Rohlicek] According to the program, the comprehensive document for restructuring the economic mechanism is to be completed by the end of this year. This document will contain all the tasks of the management mechanism so that it can be the relevant source document for extensive changes in the current legal regulations, for updating a series of laws, and also for abolishing some of those laws. This document, after discussion in all the top-level organs, will be published at the end of this year.

In 1988-89 all the basic legislation will be put in hand. That means that the system of management which will be codified in the comprehensive document will be transformed into legal regulations, new laws, and decrees because these are the documents which put the system of management into effect. By the end of 1989, instructions are expected to be issued for formulating the Ninth 5-Year Plan and, at the same time, the basic economic parameters for enterprise operations, These are very important tasks, because in this very short period of time, the whole legislative basis must be processed and approved so that it can truly form the foundation for drawing up the basic guidelines for the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

[Bednarik] As we know, last Wednesday [17 Jun] the government committee discussed the first version of the draft comprehensive document for restructuring the economic mechanism. What is your assessment of the draft?

[Rohlicek] On the subject of the comprehensive document, the program laid down a requirement for the first version to be drawn up half way through this year, so we can now state that this version is ready, and in fact it is now being evaluated by the party and economic organs, and, of course, by the Federal Government. In the second half of this year, that first version will be elaborated into its definitive version, which will then be published in detail.

[Bednarik] The government committee session also discussed the bill on the state enterprise, didn't it?

[Rohlicek] The bill on the state enterprise has already gone through a number of stages. Contributions have been made to it, under the guidance of the party organs, by both practical and theoretical economists. At the moment we have at our disposal a version with details of the individual paragraphs, together with the political and economic reasoning behind the measures. Approximately halfway through this year we intend to publish this bill, after discussion by the party and government organs, and present it for wide public discussion. The results of this discussion together with the final version of the comprehensive document are expected to influence the actual wording of the bill which will be presented to the legislative bodies for discussion and approval at the begining of next year.

[Bednarik] But the bill on the state enterprise is not the only one being drawn up, is it?

[Rohlicek] No, that's right. The bill on the state enterprise cannot be the only one of this kind, because it wil apply to state enterprises, including communal enterprises. It will apply in parallel with and in conjuncton with the other legal regulations for state banking institutions and the like. But -- and this is the point your are asking about -- special laws will apply to cooperatives, foreign trade enterprises, joint stock companies, and other kinds of organizations, and intensive preparation of these particular laws in now taking place.

[Bednarik] What are the first findings of the experiment aimed at testing selected elements of the new system of management and the new economic mechanism?

[Rohlicek] The main objective of the experiment is to test, as you rightly state, those elements which give manufacturing enterprises greater powers on the one hand, and on the other hand demand from them greater responsibility for the economic results attained. In addition to the first two enterprises involved in the experiment -- that is, crystalex and Jablonecke Bizuterie -- other enterprises, economic production units, and plants are also taking part. For example, Ogako in Partizanske, Pivorvary a Sladovny in Prague , Lachema in Brno, Ceske Hudebni Nastroje in Hradec Kralove, Textilana in Liberec, and others have joined the experiment. More enterprises and economic production units will be included in the experiment from July this year, and subsequently in January next year too.

[Bednarik] And what about the assessment of the experiment?

[Rohlicek] At present it is very difficult indeed to give any assessment of the experiments according to economic results -- 5, 3, or 2 months is too short a time to be able to make even a basic analysis. Despite that, however, we can already say that the experiment in these enterprises is proving to be a contribution and, in addition, interest in the experiment is considerable both within the enterprises partaking in the experiment and in other enterprises. In the course of time, as the principles of the experiment are processed in the system of internal enterprise accounting at the individual plants, and as they filter through into the work collectives, there will be a corresponding growth in the workers' interest not only in the enterprise's economic results, but also in the quality of their work.

[Bednarik] So work on restructuring is moving ahead then?

[Rohlicek] Yes, of course, but I must emphasize that we must realize that this is a complex process which affects, as never before, every aspect of the way our society functions. Enterprises which are thinking about joining the experiment -- and many of those which have been earmarked, I must say, still have some reservations -- will in due course create greater scope for their own decisionmaking aimed, in particular, at foreign customers, and we are sure that this greater maneuverability will also increase interest among other enterprises. Of course, one of the factors that comes into play here is fear of the unknown and perhaps also fear of greater individual responsibility -- something which a lot of people talk about, but when they get that greater responsibility, they begin to get cold feet, saying that management by decree suited them better. The aim of the experiment is this: It is designed to enable us to ascertain the whole range of teething problems, so to speak, in the new management principles. It is intended to become an important qualitative step forward, and to create the conditions for the majority of enterprises to make a successful start to the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

[Bednarik] Thank you for the interview.

INDRA CHAIRS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD221614 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] The Federal Assembly Presidium chaired by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, discussed at its meeting in Prague today a report on the state of economic criminality. It noted that the protection of the society's interests against criminal acts and offenses within the socialist sector of the economy ranks among the principal tasks of the prosecuting organs, courts, and other bodies active in criminal proceedings, but that only partial positive successes have so far been achieved. It therefore recommended the federal government to increase its pressure on the managerial and supervisory bodies to discharge regularly and in a timely way their legal obligations and to be deputies of the highest representative body to help strengthen consistently the socialist rule of law, morality, and discipline in their respective constituencies.

When discussing a report on the way the law on the family is being carried out, the Federal Assembly Presidium noted that certain provisions of this law have not been used fully or not at all. It therefore pointed to the need to systematically intensify the influence exerted by parents, schools, and state and social organizations to prepare young people more intensively toward a more responsible attitude about marriage, parenthood, work and toward the evolvement of socialist principles of morality.

State Final Account Discussed

LD221628 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Deputies of the Federal Assembly Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations met today at their fifth joint session during their term of office to discuss the State Final Account of the federation for last year. Our reporter Lubos Lidicky sent us this direct report on the proceedings:

[Lidicky in Czech] The fact that the meeting is being attended by the highest party and state officials -- headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic -- bears testimony to the importance of the document the Federal Assembly is now discussing. The State Final Account was presented by Federal Finance Minister Jaromir Zak. He said that the dynamism of national income came close to the rate envisaged. The population's living standard increased and their social guarantees were strengthened. At the same time, however, development during last year, the state of the securing of the implementation of the Eighth 5-year Plan, and the fulfillment of the plan for the current year to date show, he said, that our economy's transition onto the path of intensive development is occurring slowly and that the acuteness of some problems is growing.

Despite this, our Final Account ended in balance. It shows a revenue of Kcs201,482,544,000. Expenditure was lower by Kcs11,528,000. We rank among a few countries in the world which have balanced state budgets. If, however, one take a closer look at the more detailed analysis, as delivered by the finance minister, one can see that we produced enough, but at a relatively high cost. The only way forward is to raise demands on all sectors, expose shortcomings, push their resolution through energetically and consistently apply unity between words and actions.

In this context, permit me to cite five figures: nationwide productivity increased by 2.7 percent but the plan envisaged growth of 2.9 percent; fuel and energy intensiveness was reduced by 2.3 percent but the plan envisaged reduction by 3.2 percent; productive effectiveness of manufacturing fixed assets declined by 2.4 percent. The plan for profit formation, although fulfilled, was done so only with considerable deviations in the structure of its formation. For this reason, an active and responsible attitude toward the fulfillment of tasks, as laid down by the resolutions of the third and fourth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee on the implementation of the strategy of accelerating social and economic development set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, is the demand of the time.

Joint rapporteurs -- Deputy Alois Hula for the Chamber of the People and Deputy Jozef Czemi for the Chamber of Nations -- have yet to speak on the State Final Account submitted. Eight deputies so far have requested the floor to speak in the debate to follow.

SLUSOVICE HOSTS FARMERS, RECEIVES PRAISE

AU231540 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 19 Jun 87 p 1

["rs"-signed report: "Scientific and Technological Development Applications."]

[Excerpts] Slusovice (rs) -- The Agrokombinat Slusovice, a united agricultural cooperative, has been playing host since yesterday to members of the Union of Cooperative Farmers Central Committee. During the 2-day session, they want to discuss the possibilities of this social organization accelerating the introduction of research and development results into agricultural practice. The session is attended by M. Zajic, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, R. Seycovic, deputy federal minister for agriculture and foodstuffs, representatives of regional and district agencies, and other guests.

Opening the session, F. Cuba, general manager of the Agrokombinat Slusovice united agricultural cooperative, welcomed members of the union's supreme body and familiarized them in detail with the path along which the cooperative worked it way to its present successes.

He stressed that the time has come for the results of our sector to be evaluated in the context of the results in the world agriculture. After F. Cuba's speech, there was an inspection of the cooperative farm's selected operations. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon part of the session, P. Jonas, chairman of the Union of Cooperative Farmers Central Committee, reported on sucesses that have been recorded in applying scientific and technological developments in agriculture. [passage omitted]

Addressing himself to all cooperative farmers who are sincerely interested in improving the economic performance of their enterprises, and also to their supervisors, P. Jonas remarked that these cooperative farmers must be accorded better access to information about world trends in science and in technology, as it is already comon in the Agrokombinat Slusovice united agricultural cooperative or in the "Peace" united agricultural cooperative in Velke Bilovice. Of course, for this to happen the union must contribute to finally eliminating from the movement of improvers the red tape, human envy, and even deliberate obstruction of the work of innovators. [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING DISCUSSED AT MEETING

LD182206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] At its session today the Federal Government concerned itself with the work on preparation of the complex document for the restructuring of the economic mechanism which should be published by the end of this year. It stated that in principle the work is continuing in harmony with the set subject and the schedule. At the same time, however, it emphasized that the first version of the document is still a working paper and that all its parts are not sufficiently linked and fully worked out in harmony with the principles of the restructuring of the economic mechanism. It instructed members of the Federal Government to give special attention in finalizing the document and making it more accurate, in particular to working out questions of the complex national economic plan, the set of tools for the regular management of the development of the economy, the new direction of the content of work of the central organs, and the rationalization of the oraganizations of the production, technical circulation, and research base with the goal of creating conditions for the implementation of the law on the state enterprise and the realization of measures and organizational changes during the years 1988-90.

In accordance with the principles of restructuring the economic mechanism the Federal Government also evaluated the draft law on the state enterprise which is a basic part of the national economy and which has decisive importance for the development of social production and the growth of the citizens' standard of living. In connection with the restructuring of the economic mechanism it agreed that other enterprises should be included in the complex experiment of increasing the independence and accountability of economic organizations for effective development. These are the Tesla measurement and laboratory equipment in Brno, Tesla in Holesovice, the Czechoslovak musical instruments economic production unit in Hradec Kralove, and Textilana in Liberac.

The Federal Government also disucssed the report of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences about its findings on the overall forecast of scientific-technical, economic, and social development. It is routine information on the present state of understanding of key questions of scientific-technical development and socioeconomic development of Czechoslovakia up to the year 2010 and recommendations for a concretization of strategy up to the year 2000.

The report confronting the differing tendencies taking place or forecast to take place in the world points out the vital need for change in the inertia tendencies of the Czechoslovak economy. After discussing the report, the Federal Government instructed the chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences to orientate final work on the overall forecast in accordance with the intentions of the restructuring of the economic mechanism toward deeper verification and concretization of the proposed qualititative changes by making use of the results of work in planning the long-term forecast for society up to the year 2000.

In the area of international economic cooperation, the Federal Government approved the results of the 16th session of the intergovernmental commission for the coordination of cooperation of interested CEMA member states and Yugoslavia in specialization and cooperation in production and mutual supplies of equipment for nuclear power stations. It also agreed to extend the validity of and supplement the aggrement between relevant ministries of Czechoslovakia and the GDR on long-term cooperation in research, development, and production of selected engineering systems and highly effective machines for the textile, clothing, and footwear industries.

At the suggestion of the ministers of transport and foreign affairs, the Federal Government agreed with the working out and signing of an agreement between the governments of Czechoslovakia and the United States on air transportation.

EDITORIAL EXAMINES OPPOSITION TO REFORM

AU160926 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "What the Reform Will Compel"]

[Text] The publication of the "Principles" at the beginning of the year announced the restructuring of our economic mechanism, tenacious work is now underway to forge them into a "Comprehensive Document." The intention to carry out an economic reform, an intention that has been formulated only in general terms thus far, has many advocates. These are mostly people who are sincerely worried by a number of problems that make their work difficult and complicate the achievement of better results. It is perhaps needless to mention that these problems result primarily from dismal supplier-user relations. But there are also problems of a different nature, stemming from the fact that the producer still maintains the dominant position on our market.

The awaited introduction of the new method of management and of a more efficient distribution of powers, independence, and responsibility is naturally associated with even more hopes. The experimental testing of some elements of the new economic mechanism is still in the teething stage, but even today there is no shortage of people who do not root for restructuring, make pessimistic predictions, and bring a lot of doubts into the discussions about the desirable and actual state of our national economy at the beginning of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Is their "restraint" perhaps justified by conspicuous errors contained in the "Principles"? It is logical that everything new has its risks and snags, that sometimes it is impossible to see far enough ahead, no matter how well-thought-out the proposed changes may be. The "Principles" take this into consideration. [paragraph continues]

They are an open document and make it clear in advance that the system of management will evolve even after 1990, that practical life might compel certain changes: changes releasing even more the stream of healthy initiative and genuine socialist entrepreneurship and resulting in a higher volume, quality, as well as efficiency of production.

Yet this is not the concern of the people who have until now been "leering" at the preparations for restructuring, so to speak. What is their concern then? A more vigorous assertion of social interests? Come on -- their only concern is themselves. Yet this needs closer explanation.

The mission which the "Principles" enjoin on central agencies, especially branch ministries, is to provide long-term planning and forecasts and the methodological guidance of the sector. Until now they have had very little time left for this basic work. The ministries have been drowning in day-to-day decisionmaking, which sometimes accounted for up to 70 percent of their activity. Because this situation has persisted for long years, generations of seasoned day-to-day managers have gown up at the ministries. And now we expect these people to prepare for a substantial change in their work, for utterly new approaches, and for completely new problems. Apparently, this is not a rosy outlook for many of them. Moreover, many of them subconsciously feel that their office will do with a smaller staff in coping with the new tasks. Even if nothing else should change, there definitely will be a reduction in administrative work, in the number of disparate reports and statements that are required and of which files need to be kept.

Some staff of general directorates are in a different position. On the one hand, they will have additional responsibility and powers, they will stop being dispatchers of orders from the top downwards and of reports from the bottom to the top. They will stop being mechanical itemizers of the plan and will have to think about ways of breaking down the plan for individual enterprises as to make equal use of capacities and potentials everywhere and to meet both the mandatory targets of the state plan and economic contracts, that is, social demand.

On the other hand, however, the "Principles" provide for the possibility of reorganizing production units and other economic units and for setting up new organizational structures, including the granting of autonomy to production enterprises. In this event the staff of general directorates will find themselves in the same situation as some ministerial employees by having less work to do.

And then there are all kinds of organizations and institutions which, although they belong to the complex of the national economy and have always had their tasks, have not always had to meet them since the binding nature of these tasks used to be assessed case by case. The new economic mechanism, particularly the emphasis which it places on the binding nature of concluded economic contracts and on the impact of their fulfillment on the assessment of the final economic results of both parties to the contract, arouses their displeasure. The "Principles" are specific inasmuch as they make it clear that there will be nowhere to retreat to from adopted commitments. Could this perhaps be a ground for someone to show enthusiasm for restructuring?

For how long has there been talk of the need for a new style of work, for new and more effective approaches? Until now it has been possible to talk about these things while continuing to work in the old way and to cling to outdated habits and methods. The reform of the economic mechanism will now unconditionally compel the renunciation of these habits and methods. And whoever continues to be defiant will get to feel the economic weight of the consequences. [paragraph continues]

This will not be felt by the enterprise alone, but by its quite specific employees personally.

It is no secret that some people have until now been assigned to jobs for which they lack the requisite qualification and which they often got because of their personal connections. They have so far been tolerated by the work collective because its remuneration for work done has not depended on them. From now on, however, the wage fund will be pegged as a matter of principle to the achieved economic results and each collective will jealously watch whether all its members contribute their due share to them.

You cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs, Comrade Antonin Zapotocky used to say in a similar context in the early stages of the building of our liberated homeland. What he meant to say was that in asserting national interests one cannot only think about whether someone has forgotten to pour balm on someone's little bruise.

In our state the right to work is guaranteed by law. But this cannot mean that everyone gets the job he himself wants. No one need fear that he will be unemployed, but the job he gets might be different from the one he had in mind. It is not without interest that after the publication of the "Principles" the worry surfaced in Western press commentaries whether the restructuring of the economic mechanism might not spell the beginning of unemployment. This concern was really touching, considering the multi-million armies of unemployed in the countries of the EEC, for example. Or was it a classic case of wishing to spot the mite in someone else's eye while ignoring the beam in one's own?

What will ultimately decide things, however, will be the views of our people. Whether a particular group of people looks forward to the restructuring of the economic mechanism or not, this in itself shows that people are thinking abot restructuring. And even if they do not yet know the details (which will become known as soon as the "comprehensive document" is published toward the end of the year) they are trying to think about the impact of the outlined course of action on their own work. And that is definitely a good thing.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 11-17 JUN

AU231333 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 12 to 18 June reported the following public appearances by Czechoslovak leaders (source, date, page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, chaired a session of the CPSL Central Committee Agriculture and Food Commission in Bratislava on 12 June; the commission discussed the draft law on the state enterprise, the draft law on agricultural cooperatives, and a report of the Slovak People's Control Committee on food supplies. (RUDE PRAVO 13 Jun p 2)

Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, attended a conference of Czech Young Pioneers in Pardubice on 13-14 June. [RUDE PRAVO 15 Jun pp 1, 2)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, addressed a cultural festival of ethnic Ukrainians at Svidnik on 14 June. (RUDE PRAVO 15 Jun p 2)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, opened an exhibition of Frantisek Studeny's paintings in Bratislava on 15 June. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Jun p 2)

Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, inspected the building site of the Temelin nuclear power station on 15 June. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Jun p 2)

Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, handed over a letter of congratulations to Evzen Erban, former chairman of the Czech National Council, on the latter's 75th birthday in Prague on 15 June. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Jun p 2)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, chaired a session of the CPSL Central Committee Youth Commission in Bratislava on 16 June; the session dealt with the participation of young people in the work of trade union agencies and organizations. (PRAVDA 17 Jun p 1)

Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, presented the Order of Labor of Miloslav Cerny, director of the Geoindustria national enterprise, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday in Prague on 17 June. (PRAVDA 18 Jun p 2)

BRIEFS

CSSR-BULGARIA TV PACT -- Jan Zelenka, director general of Czechoslovak Television, and Konstantin Angov, acting chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Television and Radio, signed an agreement on cooperation between the two organizations and a working protocol for the period 1987-88. Intensification of cooperation in the field of news, current affairs, and program exchanges, as well as the making of joint programs, mutual participation in festivals, and other topics form the content of the document. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Jun 87 LD]

NEW PRAVDA CHIEF EDITOR -- Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, introduced Stefan Bachar into the function of chief editor of Bratislava PRAVDA on 5 June. Bachar, a candidate member of the CPSL Central Committee, is 49 years of age and was until now director of Czechoslovak Radio in Slovakia. He also is the chairman of the Central Committee of the Slovak Union of Journalists. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Jun 87 p 2 AU]

SPARE PARTS PLEDGE -- Ladislav Luhovy, minister of general engineering, and Roald Piskoppel, USSR trade representative to Czechoslovakia, today in Prague signed an international socialist pledge. It is aimed at joint checks on mutual deliveries of road and construction machinery and is intended to secure the equal and constant delivery of not just this machinery but above all spare parts for the machinery. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jun 87 LD]

MARGOT HONECKER REJECTS EFFORTS TO 'OPEN UP' SOCIETY

LD231329 Hamburg DPA in German 1034 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] East Berlin, 23 June (DPA) -- GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker, who is also an SED Central Committee member, has unambiguously rejected all efforts directed at "opening up" society. At a meeting of leaders of the Young Pioneer youth organization in Dresden yesterday Frau Honecker, in a speech excerpt carried by the Aktuelle Kamera news program of East Berlin television, said: "Anyone flirting or toying with the idea of shaking -- under the banner of freedom, under the motto for more openness -- the foundations, the principles of democracy and freedom, namely the rule of the people, will have laid down the limits through the rule of the working class and all the workers."

This sentence was not contained in a summary by the Central Committee organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND [ND] about Frau Honecker's speech. According to ND the minister demanded that in everyday education work "the question would have to be asked again and again of how to bring home to youngsters the socialist achievements, the material and nonmaterial values brought forth by socialism." The purpose of education for "socialist patriotism" consists in working "without ifs and buts for the GDR fatherland." The great tasks cannot be tackled "without clear ideas, without a firm socialist awareness, without an unshakable class standpoint." In the past few days the activities of those "who talk of peace and cooperation, but who at the same time inflict damage to socialism" had particularly increased, Frau Honecker said, and referred to the speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in West Berlin.

MITTAG, STOPH HEAD DELEGATION ON VISIT TO USSR

For reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by the party-government delegation led by Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, including accounts of their talks with Soviet leaders, see the East Europe section of the 23 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATES

Sindermann Praises Visit

LD221631 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1249 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received in Berlin a delegation of the Socialist Group of the European Parliament, headed by the group chairman, Rudi Arndt. The delegation consists of Pieter Dankert, vice president of the European Parliament and member of the Labour Party of the Netherlands; Jose Manuel Duarte Cendan, member of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party; SPD Member Dr Hans-Joachim Seeler; and Dr Norbert Gresch, staff member of the Socialist Group Secretariat.

Horst Sindermann said that the visit by the West European parliamentarians, who are in the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee and the SED group in the People's Chamber, is a contribution toward promoting East-West dialogue and a step toward starting official contacts between the People's Chamber and the European Parliament.

The deputies of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann said, consider supporting the policy aimed at stopping the arms race, arms limitation and disarmament to be an important task. In this situation -- proceeding from the points of common interest -- solutions benefitting all must be sought.

Rudi Arndt emhasized that peace and detente are among the main objectives of the socialist group; therefore, it is striving for understanding with the parliaments of the CEMA states. The current visit serves this purpose. This parliamentary contact is aimed at contributing to a reduction of tensions and thus toward disarmament.

The People's Chamber president expressed the hope for further relevant contacts between the GDR's highest representative body of the people and the European Parliament. The two sides agreed that a great scope exists for cooperation in the areas of European security policy, economic relations, transportation, energy, environmental protection, and the CSCE process.

An invitation for a return visit by a People's Chamber delegation was gratefully accepted.

The meeting with the delegation, accompanied by Horst Brasch, People's Chamber deputy and SED Central Committee member, was attended on behalf of the groups of the parties represented in the People's Chamber by deputies Erwin Binder (DBD) [Democratic Peasant's Party], Prof Dr Dietrich Voigtberger (CDU), Fritz Krausch (LDPD) [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany], and Dr Siegfried Dallmann (NDP), as well as Reinhard Sommer representing the FDGB.

Horst Sindermann will tonight give a dinner for the European Parliament Sociaist Group delegation.

Axen Reviews Pact Session

LD221803 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a European Parliament Socialist Group delegation visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee and SED People's Chamber group.

Hermann Axen spoke about the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. He said that it had shown the firm resolve of the member-states to reduce military and political confrontation. In this, careful note was taken of what is being constructively said and proposed by the Western side. All peace-loving people and especially parliaments, are called upon to make their influence felt in achieving an early conclusion of a nuclear arms disarmament agreement between the United States and the USSR, the realization of which would represent the first such agreement in history.

In this connection, the proposal by the GDR and CSSR Governments to the FRG Government to start negotiations on a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe is gaining ever greater importance. Hermann Axen recalled that the basis for this had been worked out jointly by representatives of the SED and SPD.

Delegation leader Rudi Arndt, chairman of the European Parliament Socialist Group, assessed the visit as being an expression of interest in political dialogue and in the development of cooperation with the SED and the GDR. He referred to the declaration of the European Parliament, initiated by the Socialist Group, which advocates a double-zero solution for eliminating medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States.

The two sides advocated that cooperation in the interest of peace and security in Europe be developed, thus making a constructive contribution toward international detente and disarmament.

Fischer Discusses Peace Policy

LD232103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received today a delegation of the Socialist Group of the European Parliament in the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee and the SED group of the People's Chamber. The delegation is led by Rudi Arndt, chairman of the group. Oskar Fischer explained to the parliamentarians the GDR's constructive peace policy. In political dialogue with all forces of reason and realism it is working to end the arms race and to achieve a turn to disarmament. The Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee submitted a comprehensive and specific program for this. The GDR will take up every proposal leading to more security and to fewer weapons.

Rudi Arndt spoke about the resolution, adopted at the initiative of the Socialist Group of the European Parliament, that supports the double-zero option for eliminating medium-range weapons of the USSR and the United States without any ifs or buts. He also stressed his group's interest in a successful outcome of the talks between CEMA and the EEC and in the establishment of official relations between the GDR and the EC.

Oskar Fisher stressed that today there are real conditions to place on a solid footing future relations between CEMA and the EEC and between the CEMA countries and the EC. Also included in this are contacts with the European Parliament.

KESSLER RECEIVES POLISH MILITARY DELEGATION 16 JUN

AU211734 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, on Tuesday [16 June] received Division General Longin Lozowicki, commander of the PPR Air Defense Troops. The visitor is heading an Air Defense Command delegation of the fraternal country which, during its several-day stay in the GDR, will visit troop groups and training institutions of the Air Force and Air Defense Command of the National People's Army. Army Gen Heinz Kessler honored the high level of relations between the two peoples and their Armies. He cited the close militant and class alliance as an important pledge for the reliable protection of the socialist achievements and of peace.

The friendly meeting at the Ministry for National Defense was attended by Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command of the National People's Army.

MSZMP CC ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP

LD232051 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 23 Jun 87

["Communique on HSWP CC Session" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session in Budapest on June 23, 1982 with Janos Kadar in the chair. In addition to the members of the Central Committee, the session was attended by the president and the secretary of the Central Control Commission, the heads of departments at the Central Committee, and the first secretaries of the county party committes and of the party committees with country status.

As in the Hungarian Socialist party the validity of membership cards is to expire in the end of 1988, the Central Committee detrmined the manner and pace of the revision of membership cards. The revision should be done in a way that should help implement the party's policy in all walks of social, economic and cultural life.

The political work related to the revision of membership cards should step up the activity of party organizations and members, mobilize them for implementing forthcoming tasks, contribute to consolidating ideological, political, organizational unity and unity of action, strengthening party discipline, party democracy, openness in community spirit, the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, and the autonomy and responsibility of party organizations.

In the course of preparations for the revision of membership cards the Central Committee considers it necessary to hold a personal conversation with each party member in branch organization on the implementation of policy on national and local levels, and issues related to the content of party life.

In order to adequately prepare for the revision of membership cards, the Central Committee turned a letter to the party organizations and members.

The new membership cards which will be valid from January 1, 1989 should be handed over to party members at the festive membership meetings that are to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the party of communists in Hungary, in November 1988.

The Central Committee passed decisions on organizational and personnel affairs and accepted recommendations for the filling of posts in state administration.

PRC 'OPENING' TO EASTERN EUROPE 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD221530 Budapest MTI in English 1250 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (MTI) -- "Indications are that the Chinese opening towards 'the East' has proven successful", writes Bela Elias, MTI's correspondent in Beijing, in connection with the official friendship visits of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the State Council, to five East European socialist countries -- Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria -- between June 4 and 21.

"This was the first highest level Chinese visit to the eastern part of Europe in the past three decades. This also explains why, for the first time in decades, the East European socialist countries were featured on the first pages of the Chinese press. Traditional Chinese politeness was not the reason behind this; rather, the fact that China, progressing on the road of renewing the socialist system, reforms, and modernization, genuinely attaches great importance to this opening.

"Prior to his departure from Beijing, the Chinese leader said about the aim of his visits that these will strengthen friendship and cooperation, and will contribute to safeguarding peace. According to the first evaluations of the Chinese press, the cordial, sincere and informal talks with the highest-ranking leaders of the socialist countries have proven that the three-fold aim was fulfilled. A dialogue between Chinese and Eastern European leaders was held, for the first time since the 1950s, which fully satisfied both negotiating sides. Discussions, which went far beyond the frameworks of negotiations in the traditional sense, were eased by the fact that a common language an understanding was found from the very first minute in Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Budapest, and Sofia in the issues of socialism, economic reforms, and safeguarding peace. It became clear that there are genuinely many common features between the countries of Eastern Europe and China, although the geographic distance is great. The fact that the parties approached the issues with profound respect for one another's principles and socialist practice, and did not expect the other side to fully accept their standpoint, substantiated mutual understanding and confidence".

"According to opinions in Beijing, the Chinese thesis has proven correct, according to which problems that separated the socialist countries from each other in the past have to be put aside, and the future considered, that is traditional and new renewed friendship has to be placed on a new basis. This basis mainly implies what is common in the building of socialism and in the search for the avenues of renewing the socialist system. The fact that Zhao Ziyang said, on more than one occasion, that China is ready to exchange experiences with the Eastern European socialist countries and parties, and in this interest, believes in frequent exchanges of views between the party and state leaders, convincingly indicates that something essentially new has been born as the result of this tour: the artificial distance between China and Eastern Europe has been eliminated, and an understanding and confidence, and reciprocal respect of an extent has come into being which serves as a secure basis for the powerful and many-sided further development of political, economic and cultural relations.

"It also became apparent that China and Eastern Europe have a similar approach to the world political problems of vital importance from the point of view of the existence of humanity, most of all the issues of peace and disarmament, but the approach differs in several matters of detail. The point is that there was full agreement in the issue that China and Eastern Europe alike lastingly require a peaceful international environment for sociaist building work. And in this respect both sides are ready for more closer cooperation in the future, too. Taking all things into consideration, the Chinese opinion is well-founded that the now completed Eastern European tour of acting party General Secretary and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang opened a new and promising stage in the relation between socialism-building China and the countries of Eastern Europe also building socialism. After several decades, China has again met Eastern Europe, and this friendly meeting can be of service to socialism and peace", writes Bela Elias, MTI's correspondent in Beijing.

DAILY CALLS ZHAO VISIT 'MEETING OF CLOSE FRIENDS'

AU231931 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Meeting of Friends"]

[Text] China has come closer to us in the last few days. The comprehensive talks our Beijing guest held in Budapest this week have no doubt given new impetus to deepening the multifaceted Chinese-Hungarian relations. And this is a result that brings peoples close to each other. This has been the first time a CPC general secretary visited Hungary in the person of Zhao Ziyang. This shows in itself that the relations between our parties and states are orderly, and that there are great possibilities for their further development.

The Hungarian-Chinese talks in Budapest and the agreements signed also show a new phase and quality in our relations. The exchange of goods between the two countries has increased seven times in the past 5 years; in addition to trade, our economic cooperation can increase in the future through joint enterprises, cooperation projects, and developing banking relations. During his visit to Gyor and Kocs our guest gained experience concerning the possibilities of our economic relations. The hosts, as well as the journalists accompanying them, witnessed the professional approach with which the Chinese leader examined Hungarian practices and gather experience in factories and agricultural cooperatives. Obtaining information was facilitated by Zhao Ziyang speaking with the workers and leaders of the Raba factory, acquainting himself with agricultural cooperative members, and even visiting one of them at this home. This and the direct inside view of the life of our capital shows that the current visit was not a protocol visit but a meeting of close friends, where it is important for each side to know what the other side is doing and how they live.

Such meetings are important. Our countries started to build the new society from a considerably different historical and economic background. Both China and Hungary have been working for shorter or longer period of time on the possibilities of the constant renewal of socialism. Therefore, the word "reform" was mentioned several times in the course of the visit, during negotiations, in speeches, and also in the discussions with workers at the Raba factory. The heads of the two parties pointed out that both countries were facing difficult tasks, and that socialism's capacity for renewal had an even greater role in this situation. There was agreement in concluding that the goal of modernizing the system of economic management and politics in both countries is the creation of social practice that better unfolds the advantages of socialism and its historical possibilities. The Hungarian interest in 1 billion-strong socialist China's success in implementing the policy it has announced was adequately voiced. Zhao Ziyang declared that "We are ready to exchange experiences and learn from one another". Of course, there is no less Hungarian interest in Chinese experiences. On the basis of all this, we can justifiably conclude that, beyond the economic sphere and business relations, mutual advantages can be asserted in all areas of society's life.

At the Budapest meeting it was clearly expressed that the MSZMP and the CPC, as well as the two countries, agreed on the most important international issues. "Our party and government regard the PRC as an important factor of international peace and security, and highly appreciate its stabilizing role in international relations," Janos Kadar said. Similarly, China highly appreciates Hungary's contribution to international dialogue and the promotion of detente and disarmament. In the course of analyzing the international situation, Hungary's interest in implementing the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact concerning European disarmament became clear, and so did the fact that China welcomed this process and that this big socialist power in Asia felt responsible for maintaining world peace.

Therefore at the beginning of the week considerable progress was achieved in the relations between the two countries. The agreements signed could guarantee a long-term development of economic relations and technological and scientific cooperation in major areas. The new cultural agreement will, no doubt, enrich both sides with further important intellectual values. Students and lecturers will again study in each other's countries, we will know more about the current life of this country with its ancient culture, and the Chinese people who visit us will know about Hungary's socialist development.

The Chinese leader termed the days spent in Hungary as successful and the experiences gained here as valuable. The invitation extended to the Hungarian leaders shows that relations between the two socialist countries can switch to a new and intensive phase. That is why we can say that Zhao Ziyang's visit has brought the two peoples closer to each other and has opened new horizons for cooperation between the two parties and between the Hungarian People's Republic and the PRC.

LCY'S SUVAR MEETS WITH ACZEL, BERECZ IN BUDAPEST

WA231035 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the LCY Central Committee Center for Social Science Research Committee, visited our country between 10 and 14 June at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the MSZMP Central Committee Social Science Institute.

Gyorgy Aczel, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and Janos Berecz, MSZMP Central Committee secretary held talks with their Yugoslav guests. They exchanged opinions about the relations between the MSZMP and the LCY, and about current domestic tasks that lie ahead for the two parties. They concluded that Hungarian-Yugoslav relations are developing harmoniously in every area. A primary role in this is played by the south Slavs living in Hungary and the Hungarians living in Yugoslavia.

Stipe Suvar met with Imre Pozsgay, secretary of the Hungarian Popular People's Front and Cultural Minister Bela Kopeczi. He visited the South Slav Democratic Association of Hungary as well as Szentendre.

HORN INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY, ECONOMY

LD201956 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 Jun 87

["168 Hours" program; interview with Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, by Peter Zentay; date and place of interview not specified -- recorded]

[Text] When we talk about world politics, we usually think of the politics of the great powers. Yet, this week the foreign political coming and goings were quite considerable in our little country as well, something no doubt noticed even by those who usually do not pay much attention to world politics. What is more, recently Hungary has been the scene not only of bilateral negotiations but also of international meetings that for the first time chose Budapest to be their home. The reasons for this is the topic of the following interview which Peter Zentay conducted with Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs.

[Zentay] Just this week, Zhao Ziyang, the highest-ranking Chinese leader, was still visiting Hungary when Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze arrived. If we look back on the past few weeks, it is noticeable that many politicians from the capitalist, socialist, and developing worlds found it necessary to hold talks with us, that a number of Hungarian leaders traveled abroad, and if I am correct, just a few hours ago you received the secretary general of the Council of Europe, an organization that Hungary and the socialist countries have had no relations with up to now.

[Horn] Hungary continues to enjoy a very high prestige abroad. This is due first of all to the high profile and consistent positions of Hungarian foreign policy. There is also considerable interest in our positions, views, endeavors, and so on. In my opinion, this great interest is also a result of our achievements during the past years and decades.

[Zentay] You spoke about the high profile of Hungarian foreign policy. This is something that has been noticed by many people. It appears that Hungary is engaged in endeavors not only regarding issues of direct concern to the country, such as bilateral relations, but also with respect to international conflict situations that do not affect our country to any great extent. To give a specific example, and one that counts as a rarity: Certain leaders of the PLO met Israeli personalities, among them a member of the Knesset, here in Budapest. This is an almost unique event. It is not only they, the participants, who accepted a risk, but also the country which organized the meeting. There were news agency reports which claimed that certain terrorist organizations had threatened the organizers. My question is: Has Hungarian foreign policy become more enterprising as well as high profiled, and if so, why?

[Horn] There was no shortage of enterprising spirit earlier either. The possibilities were not as great. By this I mean that the significance of not only our activities but the activities of the other socialist countries has increased to a tremendous extent. I also have read the a terrorist organization threatened our country in connection with this meeting. Every country is subject to this sort of threat. Unfortunately, terrorism now threatens not only the West Europeans or the countries of the capitalist world but increasingly frequently -- if for the moment only in words -- the countries of the socialist world as well. For this reason we are also committed to active participation in the struggle against international terrorism, because it represents a very serious danger to the global political situation.

To go on to the substance of the question, what is important here is that there should be some sort of convergence between the Palestinian Arabs and the Israeli progressive forces. We merely provided a home for this meeting; this was not our undertaking. This is a very important difference: We cannot act as intermediaries, we cannot conciliate; we merely provided a venue.

[Zentay] The world press does not see it quite like that. In the West this was regarded as mediation. However, this Middle East issue has an interesting aspect which also concerned our country. Another interesting event was the session of the World Jewish Congress Presidium, which was held in a socialist country -- that is, in Hungary -- for the first time. Well, this certainly did not evoke a positive response in the Arab world. The fact that the question of the emigration of the Jewry living in the Soviet Union was a central issue at this meeting presumably did not enjoy unequivocal appreciation in the Soviet Union either. My question is as follows: In a case like this, when problems may result with the Arab world or perhaps with the Soviet Union, does Hungarian foreign policy consult the affected parties in advance, or is that a sphere of our sovereign political activity?

[Horn] Look, the World Jewish Congress asked the relevant Hungarian authorities whether they would agree to their executive committee holding its session here. Well, on this question it is not necessary to conduct any particular consultation with our allies. What is more, not only the official representatives of Hungarian Jewry by the representatives of other socialist countries also participated in this session.

I did not participate in the session of the executive committee, thus I do not know what was said there. My information comes from reports in the international press. On this basis it is my opinion that at this session there were hard debates and genuine clashes of opinion concerning not only the emigration of the Jews from the Soviet Union, but also on the entire question of a Middle East settlement. Studying the foreign commentaries, one finds that the views of the organization are rather divided on these issues. Thus, I cannot accept the opinion -- because I have read this view as well, in particular in the press of certain Arab countries -- that this is a Zionist organization, one which represents only Zionist interests, because the nature of the entire debate demonstrated that this is not so. We saw very hard, polarized differences in political interests and clashes of interests.

If the fact that this meeting was held in Budapest made any positive contribution in this area, then this served the interests not only of the sober-thinking Israelis, Jews, but also of the Arabs.

[Zentay] Hungary's economic situation in the world is deteriorating; we are being squeezed out of the world market. How far does this activate Hungarian foreign policy? Can Hungarian foreign policy come to the aid of the Hungarian economy?

[Horn] Yes, certainly. We often stress that we must utilize our diplomatic means to the maximum extent to facilitate the solution of our internal economic problems and worries. In other words, we must make conscious use of the prestige which we enjoy in international life, in order to facilitate the solution of internal problems. What does this mean in specific terms? An agreement with the Common Market is being prepared. With this we want to secure the realization of our contractual rights and the proclamation of nondiscrimination. Further, we would like to fix in a contractual form possibilities for cooperation, such as coproduction, which are very important for the Hungarian economy from the standpoint of exports and so on.

It was the Hungarian diplomatic service which initiated and conducted negotiations leading to agreements for the protection of investment, and scientific and technical agreements. I could go on listing them. These are agreements without which it would be impossible to place the economic relations of the country on stable foundations.

[Zentay] At the same time, since our economic situation is deteriorating, since we are being squeezed out of the world market, does not this fact make us a lesser factor in world politics. Does it not mean that in the long term this will limit our foreign political scope for action?

[Horn] In other words, what you are asking is whether our weight has decreased in international life.

[Zentay] Or whether it is decreasing.

[Horn] Look, unquestionably with the increase in the economic problems of the country our weight has decreased a little and so has our scope for action.

This is objectively so and is obvious. But at the same time I would like to stress that the increasing concern with respect to the Hungarian economic situation -- because one can note increasing worries concerning the Hungarian economic situation abroad as well -- has not yet reached the stage where Hungary is, so to speak, discounted as a country which fulfills a very important role in international life.

[Zentay] But might this not happen?

[Horn] This depends on what we do here, inside the country. If we can now, at the session of the Central Committee, work out a consistent program relating to economic and social issues, and if we are able to implement it, to carry it through, something which mainly depends on us, then I am convinced that our international prestige will only strengthen. Not only Hungarian public opinion but also those who sympathize with us expect us to demontrate that we are able to find a way out of the present situation. I am personally convinced that we will find a way out; there is nothing else that we can do.

HUNGARIAN-MONGOLIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU120928 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Jun 87 pp 1,3

[Text] A party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], headed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, paid an official friendship visit to Hungary from 8 to 10 June 1987, at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The talks between the Hungarian and Mongolian party and state delegations headed by Janos Kadar and Jambyn Batmonh were attended on behalf of the Hungarian People's Republic by: Pal Losonczi, MSZMP Politburo member and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Lajos Czinege, MSZMP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Geza Kotai, MSZMP Central Committee member and head of the International Relations Department at the Central Committee; Miklos Barity, deputy foreign minister; Otto Herkner, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Laszlo Kadar, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Mongolia.

On behalf of the MPR, the talks were attended by Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR; Sonomyn Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Londongiyn Rinchin, member of the MPRP Central Committee, head of department at the MPRP Central Committee, and member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR; Daramiyn Jondyn, member of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Rabdangiyn Bata, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and advisor of the general secretary of the party; and Dangaasurengiyn Saldan, ambassador of the MPR to Hungary.

As a result of talks, Janos Kadar and Jambyn Batmonh signed a program for developing economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the MPR until the year 2000. [paragraph continues]

Lajos Czinege and Sonomyn Lubsangombo, co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, signed a new cultural and scientific agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the MPR.

The party and state delegation of the MPR laid a wreath on the monument of Hungarian heroes, and the monument of Soviet heroes on the Szabadsag square. The delegation visited industrial and agricultural units and cultural institutions in Budapest and County Fejer.

The cordial and friendly welcome given to the delegation reflected the friendship and close cooperation between the two peoples and the two countries.

I

The parties held an extensive exchange of views on the social and economic development of the two countries, the state and prospects of bilateral relations and cooperation, and topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement.

Janos Kadar gave briefs on the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th MSZMP Congress, the state of the Hungarian economy, and topical tasks in socialist construction work. Janos Kadar stressed that the MSZMP and the Hungarian people highly appreciated the achievements of Mongolian working people in constructing socialism, and implementing the tasks set at the 19th MPRP Congress.

Jambyn Batmonh gave briefs on topical issues of socialist construction work carried out in the MPR, on the implementation of the important resolutions approved by the 19th MPRP Congress in the interest of accomplishing the material and technical basis of socialism, and the unfolding of creative activity.

The Mongolian party highly appreciated the achievements of the fraternal Hungarian people in constructing an advanced socialist society and attaining the social and economic aims set by the 13th MSZMP.

II

The heads of the delegations noted with satisfaction that friendship and cooperation between their countries, parties and peoples are developing on the basis of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in a comprehensive way made varied by new features in all walks of life. The principles and aims laid down in the new friendship and cooperation agreement signed in 1984 provide a reliable basis for deepening friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

The parties stated with satisfaction that relations between the MSZMP and the MPRP were developing successfully, and expressed their intention to further expand them.

It was established that Hungarian-Mongolian economic, commercial, technical and scientific cooperation was developing successfully. The parties appraised the work of the two countries' inter-governmental committee for economic, technical and scientific cooperation.

The sides expressed their conviction that the long-term program up to the year 2,000 which was signed in the course of the visit will contribute to the strengthening of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries.

A favorable assessment was given to bilateral cultural, educational and scientific relations. The new cultural and scientific agreement is aimed at expanding and developing the relations.

Both leaders took a stand for the many-sided development of Hungarian-Mongolian relations and expressed the conviction that the relations correspond to the interests of the two countries and people, and make a considerable contribution to strengthening unity between the countries of the socialist community.

The parties reinforced their preparedness to take an active part, together with the other CEMA member states, in CEMA cooperation, in developing and increasing its efficiency, and in deepening socialist economic integration.

III

Janos Kadar and Jambyn Batmonh held an extensive exchange of views on topical international affairs. It is an esssential requirement of our age to protect peace, create a world free from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, switch over to genuine disarmament, and strengthen international cooperation.

These requirements are efficiently served by the wide-ranging peace offensive launched by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The parties assured of their full support the highly important proposals of the Soviet Union for disarmament, and its foreign policy initiatives to reach genuine agreements. The parties welcomed the Soviet proposals on the abolition in Europe of medium-range and operative tactical missiles, the earliest possible realization of which would be an important step toward the denuclearization of Europe and the world.

The parties emphasized importance and timeliness of the proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-states for considerable cuts in the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe and for banning chemical weapons.

The parties appreciated the importance of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, its contribution to consolidating international peace and security, to strengthening favourable trends in world policy and to promoting the causes of disarmament and arms limitation.

The sides expressed the hope that the Vienna follow-up conference would contribute to the full implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act, and pave the way for starting talks on disarmament and consolidating peace and security in Europe.

The Mongolian side highly appreciated the constructive foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic aimed at strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

The parties emphasized that the hotbeds of tension endangering international peace and security in various parts of the world should be eliminated in a just way, through political means and negotiations, and considering the just interests of the people concerned. The sides assured of their solidarity the peoples struggling against imperialism for their national, social and economic independence.

The parties appreciated the growing role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, international security and disarmament, and underlined the importance of the resolutions passed by the Harare summit.

Janos Kadar and Jambyn Batmonh attributed particular importance to the issues related to security in Asia and the Pacific region. They hold it important for the Asian countries jointly to seek ways of creating security, and to mobilize all forces in the interest of the peaceful settlement of regional problems, building confidence and strengthening cooperation between the countries of the region, and establishing forums for political dialogue.

The sides highly appreciated the concrete proposals put forward by Mihhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok speech that offer a realistic chance for establishing a comprehensive system of security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

The sides attributed great significance to the development of relations between the PRC and the other socialist countries that helps strengthen international peace, security and cooperation, and promotes the cause of socialism.

The parties took a stand for settling debated issues in the Indo-Chinese region peacefully, through negotiations and free from outside intervention, for normalizing relations between southeast Asian states, and for establishing mutually beneficial cooperation and good-neighbourly relations.

The parties support the initiatives of the DPRK, aimed at providing favorable conditions for the peaceful unification of the country, and its proposals to strengthen the peace and security of the Korean peninsula. It was stated that the backing of the national reconciliation policy, pursued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is an essential prerequisite for eliminating the international hotbed of crisis in Afghanistan.

Janos Kadar appreciated the foreign policy initiatives of the MPR aimed at strengthening confidence and good-neighborly relations, as well as the expansion of cooperation, in order to establish peace and security in Asia. The Hungarian People's Republic voiced again its support for the proposal of the MPR for the establishment of a mechanism that excludes violence from the relations of countries in Asia and of the Pacific Ocean.

Janos Kadar and Jambyn Batmonh stated that the prestige and influence of the international communist and workers' movement, the most important and consistent forces of progress, have increased. It was confirmed that the MSZMP and the MPRP, along with the fraternal parties, are ready to actively contribute to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and to increase their international influence.

The parties unanimously agreed that the current official friendly visit of the party and state delegation of the MPR characterized by a cordial, comradely atmosphere and identity of views on every issue discussed, has made a significant contribution to deepening the traditional friendship and cooperation between the MSZMP and the MPRP, and between the Hungarian People's Republic and the MPR, and to strengthening relations between the socialist countries.

Jambyn Batmonh expressed his sincere thanks to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people for the warm-hearted reception of the MPR's state and party delegation.

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, Jambyn Batmonh invited a Hungarian party and state delegation, headed by Janos Kadar, for an official friendly visit to Mongolia. Janos Kadar accepted the invitation with thanks.

LATE REPORT: TANJUG REPORTS KADAR, OTHERS REPLACED

LD241358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (TANJUG) -- Following a decision taken at a closed session of the Hungarian party Central Committee, as from tomorrow, Hungary will have a new head of state, a new president of parliament and a new premier. Karoly Nemeth, reliable sources report, who ranks second in the party, has been proposed as Presidential Council president, replacing Janos Kadar [as received] and Karoly Grosz, currently secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, has been proposed as premier.

Current Premier Gyorgy Lazar is expected to be appointed deputy Central Committee general secretary and the official announcement of his appointment will be made at a later date.

Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecs who heads the ideology section and Vice-Premier Judit Csehak who will be third highest figure in the party have been elected to the Hungarian party Central Committee Politburo, as learned from the same sources.

The Hungarian party Central Committee plenary session also decided on the issue of new party membership cards and a concrete announcement on the question is expected.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS 'HOSTILE' VOA SETUP IN ISRAEL

TA231637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Poland has informed Israel that if it sets up VOA transmitters in the 'Arava, Poland will regard this as a hostile act. Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said VOA broadcasts are propaganda broadcasts that serve as an aggressive tool against East European countries. He warned Israel against taking such actions, which go against Poland's national interests.

AUSTRIA TO LIFT TRAVELERS' VISA REQUIREMENTS 1 JAN

LD240052 Warsaw PAP in English 0001 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] The Austrian Government decided today to lift, as of January 1, 1988, the obligation for Polish citizens to have entry visas to Austria, the APA agency reported. The obligation was introduced by the Austrian authorities in December 1981.

OFFICER USES WEAPON TO DEFEND MILITIA IN ATTACK

LD240841 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] According to the voivodship internal affairs office, last Saturday in Walbrzych at 1630, there was an attack on a militia patrol by a group of men armed with knives. Because of the direct threat to life, one of the officials, after first applying other means, used his service weapon. Two of the attackers were wounded and one of them died during attempts at resuscitation. An investigation is being conducted by the voivodship prosecutor.

JOINT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING

LD192222 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The National Council and Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR] has met in Warsaw. The plenum's participants stressed our society's interest in the transformations being carried out in the Soviet Union and the concurrence of Polish renewal with Soviet acceleration. The TPPR concerns itself first and foremost with spreading information about the past and present of the Soviet Union and Polish-Soviet relations.

Making use of reliable scientific papers, it will help eliminate the blank spaces [biale plamy] in our history, as was decided in the declaration on cooperation in ideology, science, and culture signed recently by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev. The National Council and Main Board of the TPPR appealed for active participation in the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. [passage omitted]

The plenum's participants sent letters to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev.

USSR'S TOLSTYKH VIEWS SCIENTIFIC TIES WITH OFFICIALS

Chairs Meeting with Szalajda

LD221658 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] A 2-day conference of Soviet and Polish directors of organizations implementing scientific and technological cooperation has started in the seat of the Council of Ministers. Zbigniew Szalajda and Boris Tolstykh are chairing.

The deputy premiers met before the conference to discuss the matter of bringing up to date the long-range Polish-Soviet scientific and technological program to the year 2000. The present up-dating concerns, above all, automation and the introduction of electronic equipment.

Meets With Messner 23 Jun

LD230848 Warsaw PAP in English 0600 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 22 -- Premier Zbigniew Messner today received Soviet Vice-Premier, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Boris Tolstykh

The talk focused on bilateral relations with particular regard to cooperation in science and technological progress and was attended by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

Holds Talks With Jaruzelski

LD231849 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 23 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received today Soviet Vice-Premier, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Boris Tolstykh.

The talk touched upon the issues connected with the development of science and technology in both countries and tightening the cooperation in this field.

The sides pointed that in order to efficiently realize the Programme of the Scientific-Technological Progress of the CMEA States Till the Year 2000, it is necessary to develop as widely as possible such new forms of cooperation as direct cooperation between scientific-research units and enterprises, to organize joint teams of scientists and specialists, to set up joint design offices and laboratories, and to prepare appropriate prerequisites for establishing joint development enterprises.

These actions will be supported by the Council of Directors of the Polish and Soviet scientific-research units conducting direct cooperation, which is currently under way in Warsaw.

ORZECHOWSKI SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR CUBA'S MALMIERCA

AU221151 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 87 p 2

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at a dinner honoring Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca in Warsaw on 17 June]

[Text] Expressing gratitude for the opportunity of hosting Cuba's foreign minister in our country, Marian Orzechowski stressed that we are linked to Cuba by bonds of fraternal and comprehensive cooperation, as well as by common ideals concerning the struggle for peace, freedom, independence of nations, and social justice based on the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism.

He expressed satisfaction over the state and development of Polish-Cuban relations, especially the increasingly close contacts between the parties and governments, and between social and youth organizations. It is our joint desire to expand our relations by including in them new spheres and methods of cooperation. We wish to raise cooperation to an even higher level in accordance with the possibilities inherent in CEMA. This also applies to economic cooperation and trade. It is important for this cooperation to be backed by joint efforts and activity in the scientific-technological sphere. Orzechowski also referred to a complete consensus of views on all issues, especially those connected with consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Regarding problems on disarmament, Orzechowski hoped that the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will help free the world from the threat of nuclear annihilation. This intention has been clearly confirmed in the documents adopted by the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. He recalled that the Polilsh contribution to detente and cooperation is a plan to reduce armaments and increase confidence in an expanded Central European zone. The roots of this plan lie in the Rapacki plan, which inspired the creation of nuclear-free zones and areas of restricted armaments in many parts of the world, such as Latin America.

Today, Orzechowski continued, Latin America, especially Central America, is the target of aggressive politics by U.S. imperialism, which is trying to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states. A blatant example of this is fraternal Nicaragua and Cuba, as are Africa, the Middle East, and the Persian Gulf.

Poland, he stressed, fully supports Cuba's peaceful foreign policy and its aim to resolve regional conflicts by means of negotiations, oppose armed intervention in the region, and defend the rights of the Nicaraguan people. Poland also supports the efforts of the Contadora and support groups. We will speak out for the sake of a return of peace to Central America, so that the desire and intentions of the peoples in this part of the world may be respected and the principle of self-determination by peoples is implemented.

These ideas also form the backbone of the work of the Nonaligned Movement. This movement is becoming an increasingly important factor in shaping modern international relations. We admire its efforts toward achieving peace, disarmament, and the restructuring of economic relations.

We greatly appreciate Cuba's role and contribution, and Fidel Castro's personal commitment in the work of the Nonaligned Movement. Together with other socialist states, both our countries are combining their activity to develop a harmonious development of the world economy, overcome underdevelopment, and establish a new international economic order. We realize that Cuba has always been active in this great cause.

I am convinced, Orzechowski concluded, that the visit to Poland by the Cuban foreign minister will enhance the bonds of friendship between our peoples and expand the cooperation between our two states in the search for solutions to key problems of the world today.

MALINOWSKI DESCRIBES U.S. TALKS AS 'VEHEMENT'

AU101345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Jun 87 p 8

[Text] PAP Washington -- At the end of the PPR Sejm delegation's Washington visit, the first visit of this kind in the history of Polish-U.S. relations, Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski shared with PAP his first impressions and thoughts about the talks and meetings he held with U.S. congressional and Government representatives.

During the talks with the leaders of both houses of Congress and U.S. Government representatives, we devoted a lot of time to difficult matters in Polish-U.S. relations, said the PPR Sejm marshal. During these very businesslike and frequently very vehement talks, we had an exceptional opportunity to brief each other on issues often subject to major simplification in Polish-U.S. relations. Such simplified assessments are a relic of the instrument-like treatment of Polish affairs.

During the talks with our hosts, we tried to give them a factual picture of the situation in Poland. We said the decisions we are making in Poland are sovereign decisions. They stem from the needs of the country, not from a need to endear ourselves to anyone.

We said that the policy of supporting extremist and anticonstitutional forces in Poland serves neither national accord nor efforts for the sake of the economic reform in Poland. We tried to convince our hosts that the processes of domestic economic reforms and processes of CEMA cooperation may and should be accompanied by an open policy of cooperation between Poland, on the one hand, and Western countries and international financial institutions, on the other.

We have the impression that these very open, businesslike, and frequently very vehement talks of ours with representatives of the U.S. Congress and Government will bring about a positive change in how the situation in Poland is viewed, and that they will help form new paths of thought on the subject of Polish-U.S. relations.

At every opportunity, as well as during the meetings with the leaders of both political parties and members of congressional committees, we told our hosts that following the formal opening of Polish-U.S. relations, it is time to proceed to activity that will determine real progress in these relations. We said these relations have to be supplied with concrete substance in all spheres, especially in trade exchange and economic, financial, and credit cooperation. [paragraph continues]

We said this not only to the leaders of both parties in Congress but also to government representatives -- to Vice President George Bush and Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead. We quite simply stressed the constant need to proceed from words to deeds and concrete actions in Polish-U.S. relations.

The result of our talks, the Sejm marshal continued, is the adoption of the principle of regular meetings between representatives from both our parliaments. Regardless of these, we agreed that direct cooperation is necessary not only between the foreign committees of our parliaments but also between other Sejm and U.S. Congress committees. We said efforts to develop agriculture, the food industry, services, and tourism in Poland would be an effective cooperation platform. We also underlined the importance we attach to coordinated action between the United States and the World Bank and IMF, action that makes it easier for Poland to discharge its debt commitments through economic development and the development of trade and credit relations. We noted a certain consensus of views.

Congressional leaders received with great interest our idea of a Warsaw meeting of heads of parliament of the CSCE countries. During this meeting, we want to consider the strengthening of our joint heritage, a respect for national interests, and joint action for the sake of world peace.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE CARRIES POPE'S 11, 12 JUN SPEECHES

Addresses Gdynia Citizens

AU191421 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 16 Jun 87 p 4

[Speech by Pope John Paul II to maritime employees and citizens in Gdynia on 11 June]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The sea. It speaks to man in a specific language of its own. At first this language is unfathomable. From the Vistula estuary the sea opens up as the Baltic and spreads into an unfathomable distance the human eye cannot see.

The huge mass of water is at one with the mass of land. It is an uninhabited and uninhabitable mass, and yet it is open and calls out to man. It calls out to people and to nations. Those who answer its call are called people of the sea. On more than one occasion, our nation has accounted for the way in which it answered this call and sought in the sea a guarantee of its existence and of its rights among the peoples of the earth. [passage omitted]

The call of the sea accompanies the fate of all inhabited lands. The sea not only divides them and keeps them apart, but unites people.

Yes, the sea tells people of the need to seek each other. Of the need to meet and cooperate. Of the need for solidarity [solidarnosc], interpersonal and international.

How important it is that this very word "solidarity" has been uttered here, on the shores of the Polish sea, and that it has been uttered in a new way which at the same time confirms its age-old meaning.

Does man's future all over the earth, on all territories and seas, not speak of the need for this word? Can the world -- the great and constantly growing human family -- continue to develop if there are growing differences between East and West or North and South? And yet that is how our modern world is divided, and that is how it differs.

Can the future, a better future, emerge out of growing differences and opposition? Can it be formed out of mutual struggle, a struggle of one system versus another, one nation versus another, and one man versus another!?

It was necessary to utter this word "solidarity" for the sake of the future of man and mankind. Today, the word is spreading like a wave through the world, which understands that we cannot live according to the principle "everyone versus everyone," but only according to the principle "everyone with everyone" and "everyone for everyone."

This word has been uttered here, in a new way and in a new context. And the world cannot forget this. This word is your pride, people of the Polish sea, people of Gdansk and Gdynia, who freshly remember the events of the seventies and eighties. We cannot move ahead when chased by giddy armaments because that involves a future of war and self-destruction. And not only mutual destruction, but collective destruction as well.

And we cannot move ahead, in fact there can be no talk of any progress, unless the rights of every man are respected to the limit and unless there is enough room for his talents and initiatives, and most of all his work.

Here then, on the edge of the Baltic, I am also uttering this word, this name "solidarity," because it is part of the church's old social teachings. It is in this spirit that priests and theologians have spoken in the past, and it has provided a source for social encyclicals of the last century, including the teachings of the latest Vatican Council and of two recent popes, John and Paul, not to mention the "Pacem in Terris" encyclical.

Solidarity must go before the struggle. Then mankind will survive. Then every nation in the great human family may endure and develop.

Yes, solidarity also causes a struggle. But it is never a struggle of one against another, the kind that regards man as an enemy and tries to destroy him. It is a struggle for man, for his rights, for his real progress; a struggle for a more mature shape to human life. For when there is government by means of truth, freedom, justice, and love, human life on earth becomes "more human." [passage omitted]

I may provide an illustration from the Gospels. Jesus said to the apostles while walking on the Sea of Galilee: "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid." (Matthew 14:27). And then he asked Peter to walk on the surface of the water and come to him, overcoming the depth and distance that are the sea's insurmountable qualities. But Peter grew afraid because of the strong wind and started to drown, calling out: "Lord, save me." (Matthew 14:30), whereupon Christ stretched forth his hand with the words: "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?" (Matthew 14:31).

I want this biblical event on the shore of Galilee to remain with you, people of the Baltic, people of the Polish sea and Polish Pomerania.

Consider this event in the context of our history, in the context of our century, in the context of the latest years....

Jesus says: "It is I, be not afraid" and "Wherefore didst thou doubt? It is I."

On behalf of our entire history, we reply with Simon Peter: "Of a truth thou art the Son of God." (Matthew 14:33).

Speaks to Westerplatte Youth

AU161303 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 13-14 Jun 87 p 3

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at a meeting with young people at Westerplatte, near Gdansk, on 12 June]

[Text] I convey greetings from the Church of Christ and a message of peace to you gathered here at Westerplatte, the young generation of maritime and Pomeranian Poles, and young people from all over Poland.

I convey this greeting on behalf of all your equals in all countries and continents whom it is my mission to visit and to whom I am to fulfill the ministry of Peter which the church has made into a task to be performed by the bishop of Rome.

In particular, I convey sincere greetings to the young people gathered on this Palm Sunday in Buenos Aires to celebrate the "Day of Young People" together with the crucified and resurrected Christ.

This "day" is the result of many pilgrimages that normally meet with the pope on St Peter's Square in Rome. In particular, it is the result of our participation in the "Year of Youth" which the United Nations declared 1985 to be.

Today, we are meeting with young people from Gdansk, Gdynia, and Sopot, and from Pomerania, among whom there are also young people from all over Poland. In particular, we are meeting with young people from academic communities. We are meeting in a spirit of unity with all young people in the world who are heading toward, and are seeking roads toward, the future amid fears and hopes.

Everyone wants a more human world where he can find a place that matches his calling and he can be a subject of his own fate while being a coparticipant in the collective fate of his milieu and joint builder of a future that everyone has to build together not only aware of his duties but also of his inalienable human rights.

During the "Year of Youth," we and all young people in the church conducted ourselves in accordance with today's reading from the Gospels. The entire "Letter to Young People" that I sent to all young people in 1985, including young people in Poland, was an extensive analysis of this meeting and conversation between Christ and young people.

Today I am referring to this letter. At the same time, aware of the special circumstances of our meeting at Westerplatte [where the first shots of World War II were fired], I am once again analyzing this meeting and talk, but this time I am doing it with you.

A young man asks Christ: "What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" (Mark 10:17) In reply, he whom the young man referred to as the "good master" indicates God's commandments. "Thou knowest the commandments, Do not commit adultery, Do not kill, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Defraud not, Honor they father and they mother." (Mark 10:19)

The 10 commandments. We know them well. We know how to memorize and repeat them. They have a message for everyone because of the obvious truth contained in them. These commandments were given by God to the people of the old covenant via Moses, but even without Moses' agency they are written "in the heart" of man. God's issue of these commandments to man confirms their presence in man's moral soul and consolidates the sense of duty inside everyone.

Thus, we find ourselves at the very center of the question that is called man.

Man contains truth, a truth that is reflected in deeds. In this truth, every man sets a task upon himself. Each of the commandments Christ recites to the young man is a point from which all paths of conduct and paths of conscience diverge. Man follows the truth according to the way his conscience tells him, or he behaves in a way contrary to this truth. Here a significance drama occurs, as old as man himself. The moment when God displays the commandments, man chooses between good and evil. In the first case, he grows as a man and becomes more of what he is meant to be. But in the second case, man is downgraded. Sin diminishes man.

Is that not so? Look around you! Look at your immediate milieus! Is that not so?

It is with justification that man's rights are spoken about. Their significance is underlined, especially in our times. But one cannot forget that the purpose of man's rights is that everyone has enough room to perform his tasks and obligations and become more of a man.

Human rights must be a basis for the moral strength a man gains by being faithful to the truth, to a feeling of responsibility, and to the right of conscience. Of course, he is to be faithful to God's commandments, as the conversation between the young man and Christ illustrates.

For it is permanent and unchanging values that we are concerned with here. The young man in the Gospels knows that conduct according to God's commandments is the way to reach "eternal life." Yes, man is faced with this prospect. And this prospect of eternal life, an encounter with God, who is my creator, father, and judge, is the source of man's moral strength.

Whan can I wish you young people on Polish soil, on which you are often growing up under difficult material conditions, and sometimes even with a feeling of hopelessness? What?

I think we wil certainly not be wrong to read a text from the Gospels. The prospects that have opened themselves by the words of Christ are a source of moral strength for man and for young people. Boys and girls who learn how to associate with God on the basis of the internal truth are strong. They can face various situations, even difficult ones.

A climate of relativism is dangerous. Distorting the principles and truths on which the honor and development of man are based is dangerous. Speading opinions and views that serve the above distortion is dangerous.

The words of Cardinal Newman, whereby it is necessary to have "people who know their religion and enhance it, who know exactly what their position is, who are aware of what they believe in and what they do not believe in, who know their 'Credo' and can pass a test on it, and who have such a knowledge of history that they know how to defend themselves" (John Henry Newman, "On Consuting the Faithful in Matters of Doctrine," London 1986) are topical.

The young man in the Gospels had a very clear opinion about the principles on which human life should be built. And yet at a certain moment he was unable to cross the threshold of his own limitations. When Christ said to him "follow me" (Mark 10:21), he did not. He did not, because he had "great possessions" (Mark 10:22). He was prevented from going by the desire to retain everything he had. A desire to "have" and "have more" interfered with a desire to "be more."

For the road indicated by Christ led to "being more." The teachings of the Gospels always lead to this. In every profession or calling, Christ's call leads to this without exception.

Your professions and callings are various. You must consider the relationship between "having more" and "being more" on every single one of your roads because one might lose the most precious things: one's humanity, one's conscience, one's honor, everything that creates prospects for "eternal life."

"Eternal life" is the kingdom of God. God's commandments form a path leading to it. But, is it not true that what we call the "kingdom of man" also depends on these commandments? Can there be life anywhere in the "kingdom of man" if these commandments are rejected?

Christ's young interlocutor "went away grieved" (Mark 10:22). Why grieved? Maybe he realized how much he was losing.

Indeed. He lost a great deal. If he had remained with Christ just like the apostles had done, he would have seen the day of the Jerusalem feast. He would have seen the cross on Golgotha, but then he would have seen the resurrection. And he would have seen the descent of the Holy Spirit. He would have seen the real metamorphosis that the apostles experienced on the 50th day after the crucifixion, whereby they became new men and achieved an internal strength of truth and love.

If he had remained with Christ, he would have convinced himself that he, the Master and Lord, "having loved his own, loved them unto the end" (John 13:1). And that by this love unto the end, he gave them "the power to become the sons of God" (John 1:12). And these were normal, weak people.

That is why during these 3 days of the Eucharistic Congress, the church in Poland is concentrating on this love of Christ's "unto the end" to discover the source of this same spiritual strength for all the sons and daughters of Polish soil and to discover this strength for all of us.

This strength of the spirit, strength of consience, strength of compassion, and strength of character is essential for this generation.

This strength is necessary to prevent submission to the temptation to give up and become indifferent, doubtful, or spiritually absent; the temptation to escape from the world, society, and life (as well as in the literal sense of leaving the fatherland); the temptation of hopelessness that leads to the self-destruction of one's own humanity by means of alcoholism, drug addiction, sexual abuse, and membership of sects and denominations that are so alien to the culture, tradition, and spirit of our nation.

You need this strength to be able to reach the sources of the true teachings of Christ and the church, especially in the times when various attempts are made to convince you that whatever is "scientific" and "progressive" contradicts the Gospel and offers you liberation and salvation without God or even despite God.

You need this strength to live true lives in the church community, to create communities that accept Christ's truth, and to share your riches and your searches with this community.

You need this strength to live heroic lives every day in objectively difficult reality as well, to obey your conscience in your jobs, not to succumb to fashionable conformism, and not to be silent when others are wronged but to have enough courage to protest and come out in their defense. Today a young man's heroism consists of courage, initiative, faith, and hope. It does not consist of fleeing from difficult situations.

You need this strength to live a true life of faith and sacraments, especially the sacrament of penance and the Eucharist.

You need this strength to act as an apostle of joy and hope in your community and to offer yourselves to others in work, family life, schools, universities, parish communities -- everywhere in line with your abilities.

You need this strength to make demands on yourselves and to ensure that you are not motivated by the desire to satisfy your wishes at any price, but by the awareness that it is pleasant to do what is right and a duty. Hear the words I once spoke to young people at Jasna Gora: "You must place demands on yourselves even if others have not done so." (18 June 1983).

The nation's future depends on you, on your character, world outlook, and resolve to transform reality. Each generation of Poles has had to face the issue of developing itself and none has fled from responding to challenges of its times. The situation is never hopeless for a Christian. Prayers and sacrifices, which are expressions of love, are the sources of strength.

In September 1939 on this site a body of young soldiers commanded by Major Henryk Sucharski stayed put in their noble resistance, having assumed an unequal and heroic struggle against the invader.

They have remained an expressive symbol in our national memory.

It is necessary that this symbol continues to express itself and to be a challenge for every coming generation of Poles.

Young friends, each one of you encounters a kind of "Westerplatte" in his life: various tasks he must accomplish, a right cause he must not abandon without fighting for it, and a duty he must not ignore. We must not be "deserters."

Each one of you must nourish some truths and values that must be "preserved" and "defended." You must nourish them in and around yourselves and you must defend them for yourselves and for others.

Bishop Kozal, God's servant, said: "Despondency of spirit is more terrible than defeat on the battlefield. The doubting become the enemy's allies against their own will." (Father Wojciech Fratczak: Bishop Michal Kozal, Christians, Volume 12, Academy of Catholic Theology, Warsaw 1982, page 85.)

At such moments (there are many such moments as they are no exceptions) you should bear in mind that:

Christ has appeared in your lives and tells you: "Follow me." Do not abandon Him. Do not go away. Accept His challenge because otherwise you may keep "much property" but "you will be sad" and the sadness of your conscience will stay with you.

Dear friends, I wish to tell your equals of both sexes whom I have met all over the world as I have met you, that:

-- There are young people in Poland who desire a better world, a more humane world, and a world of truth, freedom, justice, and love;

-- Despite all difficulties, young people try to turn this desire into action and make a reality of it in their communities, the nation, and their people;

-- Young people continue to communicate with Christ, hear His appeal of "follow me," and seek to apply this appeal in their various vocations and "gifts" that are their share in the church and in society;

-- Young people do not want to part from Our Master and Savior in the sadness of their conscience, but continue with perseverance to seek in Him that strength and joy that "the world is unable to give them" (John 14:27) and that only Christ and His Eucharist can give them.

Delivers Homily in Gdansk

AU221418 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 15 Jun 87 p 4

[Homily by John Paul II during holy mass for the working people in Zaspa, Gdansk on 12 June]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] I want to say again how happy I am to be here in Gdansk at this stage of the Eucharistic Congress because in Gdansk, in the entire maritime region, and in other labor centers in Poland enormous efforts were made to restore work to its full personal and social significance.

These efforts are an important stage in the annals of "work on work," as some Pole rightly observed. They are an important stage for the Polish people and for various communities and regions in the world.

Perhaps the countries in which prosperity reaches the peaks of consumerist abuses are less aware of that truth, but wherever the problem of work continues to be at the bottom of man's genuine progress and liberation people do understand this truth. [passage omitted]

Work must never be treated as a commodity because man must never be a commodity for man, he must be a sovereign person. Man works in the name of his entire humanity and his entire sovereignty. In community life work embodies man's entire sovereign character and the sovereign character of society made up of working individuals. That is why it is necessary to be aware of all human rights connected with man's work and implement them all.

Man's work must be paid for, but we must bear in mind that payment is not enough because man as a person is not only an "executor" but also a cocreator of the product of the workshop and thus has the right to determine the character of this workshop. He has the right to promote workers self-management bodies, one expression of which are trade unions -- "independent and self-governing" -- as was stressed here in Gdansk.

Multiplied in hundreds and thousands if not millions of workshops, man's work helps to increase society's common assets. It is precisely in this work that the working people gain a multiple and variegated right to determine the issues affecting the entire community, which lives and develops on the working people's work. This right is multiple and variegated because work is multiple and variegated.

The "Gdansk accords" will live in Poland's history as an expression of the working people's increasing awareness with regard to the entire social and moral order in Polish lands. These accords are rooted in that tragic December of 1970 and still continue to be a task that awaits accomplishment! [passage omitted]

Man is not alone. Man lives with others, for others, and through others. Man's entire existence has the necessary social dimension. This dimension must not be taken to mean that man's personality, talents, potential, and task can be reduced. It is precisely from the viewpoint of the social community that enough living space should be ensured for everyone. One of the state's important tasks is to create that space so that everyone is able to develop himself, his personality, and his vocation by virtue of work. This personal development and this personal space in the life of society are the conditions for communal welfare. If man is deprived of these facilities and if the organization of communal life provides too tight a framework for man's potential and initiative, such deprivation is, unfortunately, directed against society even if this deprivation is motivated by some "social" reasons. This is also directed against man's welfare and against the welfare of society.

"Bear one another's burdens" -- this succinct sentence of the apostle is an inspiration for people-to-people and social solidarity [solidarnosc]. Solidarity means that the one and the other are together and bear the burdens together and in the community. That is, one must never be against another and man must never bear "burdens" alone and without help from others. Struggle must not be stronger than solidarity. The program for struggle must not dominate the program for solidarity, otherwise burdens would grow too heavy to bear and their distribution would be unequal. It is worse still if people say: Forward to the "struggle" (even if they mean the class struggle). This is very easy, but the other individual or individuals are left in the social field primarily as enemies -- as those who must be combatted and destroyed and not as those with whom it is necessary to agree and jointly ponder on how to "bear burdens." "Bear one another's burdens."

Dear brothers and sisters from all shipyards, ports, and Gdansk plants: The working people and working communities the world over thank you for your decision to assume this struggle and the difficult "work on work." The church thanks you that you assumed this work in the presence of Christ and His mother.

People in various places wondered if this was possible, if there is a link between the world of labor and Christ's cross and between man's work and the holy mass, which is Christ's sacrifice. The sight of Polish workers who go to confession and take the holy communion in their plants arouses admiration and respect.

Various people kept wondering. But perhaps they also made discoveries in their wonderment.... Perhaps they discovered the forgotten dimension of the entire "social question" and human existence. Work and Christ? Work and the Eucharist? Yes, this was the reality here! And quite rightly so. [passage omitted]

BISHOPS ISSUE MESSAGE ON POPE'S VISIT, VATICAN TIES

LD220220 Warsaw PAP in English 1604 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 21 — The 221st Plenary Conference of the Episcopate of Poland, headed by primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, was held in Wloclawek, (central Poland), between June 19-20. The conference paid tribute to the beatified Bishop Michal Kozal, murdered in the Dachau concentration camp in 1943.

According to a communique issued by the episcopate's press bureau, the bishops, in the name of all of the nation's faithful, expressed deep gratitude to the holy father for the labour of personally presiding over the Eucharistic Congress, with which his third pilgrimage to Poland was associated.

Moreover, the communique states that the pope outlined the main directions of the church's pastoral service in Poland for the nearest future.

The conference expressed the conviction that the papal teachings would bring on a new collective effort to face up to the problems of our country, including the problem of social reconciliation and peace.

Furthermore, the communique says that the bishops have added their words of thanks to the state authorities to the message sent by the pope from aboard the plane to the president of the Council of State Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, and that they also, on their own behalf, expressed sincere thanks to the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic and to the regional authorities for their contribution to the preparation and course of the third papal pilgrimage.

The congress' agenda was implemented in all the points approved by Pope John Paul II.

The bishops share the hope expressed by the pope in the message sent from aboard the plane to the president of the Council of State that the papal visit to the homeland would serve the favourable development of relations between the church and state, as well as, the Vatican and Poland.

Referring to the multi-century traditions, the bishops reviewed the issue of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Vatican. The problem requires deep consideration and multi-lateral talks. These are being conducted.

MALINOWSKI, DELEGATION PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRG

Arrive in Bonn 22 Jun

LD222157 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski has arrived in Bonn, at the head of a four-man parliamentary delegation, at the invitation of the president of the Bundestag, Philipp Jenninger. [passage omitted]

Speaker Malinowski, together with the accompanying deputies, was received by President Richard von Weizsaecker. The president, who asked that his best wishes be conveyed to Wojciech Jaruzelski, stressed the need for confidence-building measures between East and West.

The 1st day of the Sejm delegation's visit ended with a meeting with the head of diplomacy, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. A review of the international situation, of disarmament matters, and of the problems of the CSCE with a view to seeking possibilities for rapprochement between East and West, was conducted.

FRG Media Covers Meetings

For reportage on the visit to the FRG by a parliamentary delegation led by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski, including his meetings with Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger, President Richard von Weizsaecker, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 22 June West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JARUZELSKI STRESSES 'BROAD PERSPECTIVE' ON CULTURE

LD222319 Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 22 — The chairmen of Voivodship People's Councils met at the Council of State today to discuss the tasks of People's Councils in promoting culture and issues pertaining to the social scientific movement. Wojciech Jaruzelski presided over the debates.

Jaruzelski stressed that culture must be viewed in a broad perspective. Culture reflects human relations and their whole complexity, he said. We know how often that which decides about humanistic values, that which determines the way people treat each other still suffers drawbacks in our life, Jaruzelski stated.

This is expressed, for instance, in the quality of labour. Why, the product of human effort is addressed to another human being. The low quality of a given product is felt everyday in many fields. This has a specific moral dimension. Efforts on behalf of broadly understood quality call for support from culture which nobilitates [as received] life, he went on.

The role of cultural activities in the process of national agreement is notable. This is an extremely important platform on which people can look for a common language. Life confirms how much has been and is done in socialist Poland to preserve and enrich our greatest, most beautiful national traditions, especially in the sphere of culture, Jaruzelski said.

There are few countries, richer than us, which have undertaken and executed this task with such determination. Although the passing time piles up the needs and we would like to do more, nonetheless, no one has the moral right to underestimate our care for national traditions and cultural values, Jaruzelski said.

TRYBUNA LUDU CARRIES EARLY JUNE POLITBURO SESSIONS

Discusses Trade 9 Jun

AU160655 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] PAP -- On 9 June the Politburo carried out another monthly appraisal of the implementation of the third plenum resolution and examined foreign trade problems, paying special attention to the effectiveness of export policy instruments. It examined the party work in this regard in Bialystok, Bielsko, and Zielona Gora Voivodships in the presence of the first secretaries of these voivodships. The 10th party congress recognized the export drive as one of the most important conditions for accelerating qualitative changes. Increasing Poland's share in the international division of production is a crucial element of the concept of the economic reform second stage.

The rapid increase in exports is necessary not only to enable us to finance imports and service our debts, but also to modernize our economy and raise the standards of modernity, technology, and the quality of our products. Competitiveness in foreign markets is also an extremely important element in compelling producers to lower production costs.

Poland's position in international trade is still too low in relation to its production potential. Our per capita export index is still among the lowest in Europe. Other countries are able to take a better and more rational advantage of the international division of production.

Economic reform has introduced a number of new solutions into foreign trade's organizational and economic-fiscal system. Many of these solutions have been modified this year to give real priority to export production. However, foreign trade results in the first 5 months of this year show that export increases are only slightly ahead of production increases.

The main obstacles to export include difficulties in supplying industry with raw and other materials, the ease with which products are sold at home because of the unbalanced home market, and the continued poor interest that plants have in sales abroad.

The Politburo noted that more rapid efforts to balance the home market and to tighten fiscal discipline vis-a-vis plants as stipulated by the second stage of the reform are the necessary condition for raising the effectiveness of export instruments. The Politburo pointed out that it is necessary to further improve foreign trade solutions, including a more active policy of convertible currency rates, stabilized principles of convertible currency allowances, and stronger fiscal stimuli of exports and investments. Foreign trade units and services must be more offensive and thorough in entering foreign markets and searching for opportunities to place our goods and make advantageous purchases.

Stressing that Poland is interested in increasing mutually advantageous trade with all countries, the Politburo noted that CEMA countries are the basic objective in expanding our economic relations abroad. Poland is an active participant in transforming the mechanisms of socialist economic integration, regarding it as providing better opportunities for the country's development and as supporting the second stage of the reform.

Managements of many plants still fail to comprehend what benefits exports can produce for work forces. Over 2,500 plants earn no convertible currencies for the country. It is true that last year many new plants became exporters, but then, over 250 plants stopped exporting.

The Politburo stressed the need for political activities to promote industry's export efforts. The main point is to remove subjective obstacles created by plants. That subjective obstacles are considerable is attested to by comparisons among similar plants and voivodships. Whereas countrywide plants' shares in export production amount to 13 percent, they do not exceed 10 percent in over 50 percent of voivodships. In 15 voivodships the per capita value of exports amounts to less than $100 and in the 5 best voivodships it amounts to $600-$1,000. These differences are too large, even if we allow for differences in the voivodships' economic structures.

Party echelons and organizations must become interested in exports and in the quality of goods, and must work on these issues daily. Voivodship committees should more fully enlist the help of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and of the voivodship plenipotentiaries of the foreign trade minister to help plants, especially those that could export but still do not, to show their initiative, to get to know various legal and economic opportunities, and to check on implementing their appointed tasks. Energetic and militant efforts to this effect must be made at once and industry, foreign trade organizations, and so on must be involved.

Better economic education should make it easier to identify opportunities and benefits connected with foreign trade. It is necessary to create a social climate that favors an enterprising spirit in export activities. Criticism and disclosing true weaknesses and abuses must go hand in hand with a meaningful approach to problems against the background of the complexity of international trade and its risks.

The Politburo instructed the government and party echelons to thoroughly exploit all realistic proposals and inspiring suggestions contained in citizens' letters, radio, the press, and so on.

The Politburo examined the results of the Supreme Control Chamber's inquiries into thrifty economic management, goods quality, and struggle against waste. In its special resolution adopted 18 months ago the Politburo stressed the need to be more thrifty and to combat waste. This is a most important taks, one that should be carried out in the use of energy, fuels, raw and other materials, the exploitation of machines and equipment, and promoting the quality of products and services. The correct utilization of manpower is equally important.

The data produced by the Supreme Control Chamber shows that the somewhat reduced intensity of the consumption of materials and energy still goes hand in hand with much waste of energy and materials.

The main reasons for this are slow changes in the structure of production, poor technological progress, and the poor effectiveness of economic instruments in stimulating energy conservation.

Disinvestment and obsolescence of machines went hand in hand with great slackness in utilizing working time and production assets. Control checks revealed that only too many plants fail to renew and modernize their equipment and even to inspect it at regular intervals. Many plants lack plans for regenerating their technical equipment. Poor quality is a painful result of these negative facts and is one of the important reasons why we experience export difficulties.

Economic losses caused by waste, bad management, and poor quality are results of the poor performance of supervising services, which are the weakest link of the control system.

The situation is made worse by the fact that founding bodies are not duly interested in bad management and do not ask plants to account for their slackness.

Wasted assets represent not only material value but also man's toil. In our party work we should militantly counter this social and moral phenomenon.

Stressing that only producing results in conserving materials and energy will determine the accomplishment of the basic tasks of the country's development, the Politburo deems it necessary to:

-- Energetically ensure that plant managers are made responsible for failing to carry out conservation tasks and for tolerating the waste of man's toil; the Politburo expects party members in workers self-management bodies and trade unions to be more decisive in promoting thrifty economic management and combating waste;

-- Ensure that economic unit managers honestly account for the use of their power and, in particular, that severe punishment is meted out for negligence and for disregarding the duty to protect public property; managements' tolerant attitudes help to fortify one's feeling that one can impudently defy good order in plant shops, storage facilities, depots, production areas, trading facilities, building sites, and so on;

-- Tighten periodical assessments of employees' performance with regard to criteria such as solicitude for the correct management of social property, lower costs, and honest accountability;

-- Verify consumption norms and losses as new conditions resulting from technological progress continue to be created;

-- Tighten the standards of repairs to improve the effectiveness and exploitation of production assets, especially machines and equipment;

-- Intensify efforts to improve quality by various methods, including the acceleration of establishing state quality control bodies in line with the third plenum resolution; it is necessary to display more consistency in withdrawing party recommendations from managers responsible for waste and bad quality.

The Politburo noted that it is the duty of primary party organizations to intensify efforts: to encourage thrifty management, to disclose to managers on duty cases of waste and bad management criticized by party members and work forces, to counter attempts to protect those responsible for irregularities, and to apply party sanctions against those guilty of waste and bad management.

The Politburo ordered further determined implementation of the Politburo resolution of December 1985 on greater efforts to promote thrifty management, combat waste, and improve quality. The precepts of this resolution should be borne in mind when reviewing cadres and organizational structures and when certifying jobs.

The Politburo highly appraised the visit to Poland by Zhao Ziyang, CPC Central Committee acting general secretary and premier of the State Council.

The talks held during the visit confirmed that the two parties and countries seek to promote further comprehensive development of cooperation in strengthening peace and international security.

Accepting the decisions reached during the talks, the Politburo recommended activating cooperation between the PZPR and the CPC to get to know each other's practical knowledge in reforming economic systems, in improving the performance of state and social institutions, and in strengthening the party's role under the conditions of the development of socialist democracy.

The session pointed to the importance of Polish-Chinese trade as well as economic and scientific-technological cooperation and to its long-term nature and instructed economic institutions to further promote economic relations with the PRC, especially to search for new forms of cooperation to increase its range and to accelerate scientific-technological progress in both countries.

The Politburo also pointed to the need to continue the Polish-Chinese political dialogue and to cooperate in reducing armaments, promoting disarmament, strengthening peace and international security, and developing peaceful cooperation among nations.

The Politburo expressed the conviction that the Polish visit by the acting secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, the talks held and the decisions made during the visit will help strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the PPR and the PRC in line with the interests of the two peoples as well as peace and socialism.

Eyes Living Standards 2 Jun

AU111334 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 2 June the PZPR Politburo studied a report on the people's living standards in 1981-86, during which period various factors determined these standards. Compared with 1976, the share in the national income dropped by almost 30 percent in 1981-82. One reason for this drop was errors in the economic policy of the seventies, economic anarchy, and restrictions imposed on Poland. Another reason was the need to service our debts resulting, among other things, from the fact that a large part of our loans was spent on consumption.

In view of the negative results of the breakdown of our economy, it was necessary to protect our living standards by reducing production investments. At the same time, we had to increase them by as much as 50 percent of the share of social benefits and personal incomes in the national income for distribution. As a result, the reduction in the real level of 1982 per capita consumption (compared with 1978) was almost 50 percent lower than the drop in the national income. All the same, it amounted to about 16 percent. The necessary efforts helped us to provide the most protection for the poorest families. As a result, the differences in living conditions among various social groups were reduced.

The Politburo noted that curbs on production investments cannot be maintained for a longer time because the low level of production assets endangers the country's development and reduces our potential for meeting social needs in the future.

In 1983-86, national income increases continued to gradually improve our average conditions and to reduce the number of people living below the poverty level. The solutions adopted in the past few years, including standing adjustments of pensions and annuities and the gradual elimination of the old pension system, continue to improve social security and thus the real value of benefits labor veterans have coming to them.

The Politburo stressed that solving the problems of the living conditions of the people whose material situation is difficult through no fault of their own calls for much solicitude and more effective activities in social policy. The Politburo strongly emphasized that it is necessary to improve and accurately execute various forms of social assistance for the poorest people. This assistance should be given to families with many children and, primarily, to sick and old people who find it difficult to manage their households.

The Politburo noted that improvements to be brought about by the second stage of the economic reform in the living conditions of a decisive majority of the people will be determined by increases in social and individual, productivity and that this will be encouraged by more effectively tying wages to actual work results, by strengthening the role of wages in workers incomes, and by increasing the responsibility of individual families and persons for their material situation and the thriftier management of their households. Comprehensive efforts to balance the domestic market and improve the quality of staple consumer goods and services will be an important element in raising living conditions. The improved functioning of social services resulting from the action taken by the Commission for Reviewing and Modernizing Organizational Structures of the Economy and the State should produce considerable benefits. This area must be given special attention by the people's councils, social organizations, and all party echelons.

The modifications of the regulations governing the plant social and housing funds have created qualitatively new opportunities for implementing the plants' social functions. The Politburo has asked party organizations and plants to evaluate preparations for this year's vacations for workers and their dependents and has recommended that plant managements and trade unions should be encouraged to provide vacations to as many people as possible.

The Politburo noted that special attention should be paid to children's and young people's vacations and that necessary funds should be provided for this by plants, educational authorities, and social organizations, primarily in the case of poor children.

The Politburo studied the National Bank's draft program for strengthening the currency, that is, for increasing the role of the zloty in economic processes. To do this it is necessary to:

-- Restore the zloty's ability to fulfill its basic functions so that it can buy any product;

-- Reduce the speed with which its purchasing power drops and then stabilize it;

-- Gradually create limited and then full convertibility of the zloty.

The success of these plans depends on increasing the social effectiveness of economic management, restoring economic balance, and modernizing the structure of the economy. Strengthening the zloty can and should accelerate these measures and improve the economy by providing stronger incentives to work productively and honestly, by ensuring that economic mechanisms are far more effective in boosting production militancy and the effectiveness of economic management and by eliminating profiteering.

The new system of economic performance based on independent plants, the increased role of market links between economic units, and the economic nature of the running of the economy cannot function without "healthy" currency.

The Politburo noted that to achieve this it is necessary to launch comprehensive efforts in money, loan, fiscal, price, income, and investment policies. The program in question must be part and parcel of the second stage of the economic reform and its implementation should result in the elimination of negative socioeconomic features and in accelerating economic progress. In the first place it is necessary to maximally increase the flow of goods and services and to adapt demand to the economy's production potential. This must go hand in hand with effectively halting inflationary increases in incomes both in the socialized and nonsocialized economies. One way to halt these increases is to make workers' wages dependent on the plants' economic results and on greatly increasing the effectiveness of economic management.

Changes in the realization of money and credit policy and increasing the role of money in the economy call for a profound reform of the banking system and for radical improvements in its performance, especially in servicing economic units and the population.

The realization of the program depends not only on the Polish National Bank's measures but also on the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission, and, more extensively, on the government's entire economic policy.

The Politburo asked for the further detailed development of the program and asked that it be submitted, after it had been examined by the Economic Reform Commission, so that the people could discuss it during the explanatory campaign of the second stage of the reform.

The Politburo studied the results of the seventh national session of workers self-management activists and expressed the conviction that self-management groups, which are standing institutions of the socialist state, will cope with their duties as comasters of plants and will be even more efficient in promoting the development of their plants, contributing many crucial ideas to the discussion of the theses on the second stage of the economic reform.

The Politburo highly evaluated the course and decisions of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

Examining the results of that party-state summit meeting, the Politburo stressed that the essence of the policy of the Warsaw Pact countries is to unite the interests and defense of each fraternal country with efforts to achieve general European and world disarmament and to strengthen security, while guaranteeing the implementation of one's right to live in peace, which is the fundamental human right.

The Politburo highly appraised the session and its documents concerning the lines of the peace offensive of the USSR and the entire socialist community and stressed that the most important present tasks are to consolidate the new way of thinking about peace and security, to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and to decisively militate for consistent nuclear and conventional disarmament.

The Politburo was pleased to note that the Warsaw Pact countries support Wojciech Jaruzelski's plan for reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe. The realization of this plan would help reduce tension, boost confidence, and promote mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Politburo noted the considerable similarity of the plan with the new document adopted in Berlin under the title "About the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact Countries." This document is proof of the strictly defensive nature of the Warsaw Pact, of the desire to peacefully solve all disputes, and of the maintenance of military-strategic balance at an ever-decreasing level without harming the security of any country. Of crucial importance in this regard is the Warsaw Pact's proposal to hold consultations in Warsaw or Brussels to compare the doctrine of the two alliances and to search for ways to eliminate the historically conditioned disproportions and asymmetry of individual types of weapons, arms, and armed forces.

The Politburo appraised the Berlin session as a crucial factor in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the allied countries and as an expression of their strong resolve to continue their joint peace offensive in the name of European and world security.

The Politburo fully approved the position taken by the Polish delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski and its contribution to the important documents of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee's Berlin session. The relevant Central Committee departments and ministries were instructed to start work to implement the decisions made at the Berlin session.

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER ATTEND 27 MAY SEJM MEETING

LD280917 Warsaw PAP in English 0550 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 27 -- The Sejm's 20th meeting of this term, held today, was dominated by search for institutional solutions securing more effective guarantees of the protection of the citizens' rights and liberties and encouraging a faster technological and organizational progress in the Polish economy. The debate focused on the deputies' bill on ombudsman and the governmental bill on centres for innovations and applications, which were presented in the first reading.

While opening the meeting, which was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski referred [words indistinct] congress held a few weeks ago. [Words indistinct] that the idea of national agreement, the citizens' care for the supreme reasons of state and nation, is a solidified principle of activities taken by this movement.

The PRON, which focuses the activity of the multi-million mass of citizens, many organizations, associations, and institutions, the PUWP and the other parties, has become a significant political fact in our public life. The resolutions of the congress stress the role of implementation of the 2nd stage of the reform, augur an active role of the PRON in shaping the socialist democracy.

We also attach special significance to the declarations of increased activity by the movement for the cause of active participation of citizens in the country's social and political life, Malinowski said. Speaking from the congress rostrum, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski made weighty proposals of cutting armaments in central Europe. The proposals of gradual dilution of nuclear potentials and conventional weapons in the region separating the opposed military-political alliances, serve the process of reducing deterrent means and increasing the means of confidence and cooperation.

They are an expression of regional solution to important international problems, the idea which several times in the past guided other Polish initiatives. The Polish proposals are closely linked with the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

On behalf of the Sejm the speaker aired full support for the significant proposal made by Wojciech Jaruzelski. While giving the words of recognition to thousands of PRON activists, and personally to PRON National Council [Chairman] Jan Dobraczynski, the speaker said that the hitherto direction of the movement had stood the test. I wish to emphasize that as was the case in the past, the Sejm will remain open to initiatives, he said.

Next, Deputy Marianna Skrzypek (PUWP) presented the deputies' bill on the ombudsman. Hardly any new legislation has been given to as broad social consultation as the ombudsman bill, the deputies said agreeing that the PRON-proposed idea to establish the institution of ombudsman in the Polish political system, as proposed by PRON, turned out to be timely. The ombudsman is to be a state organ guarding the civil rights and liberties defined in the Constitution and laws and should be sovereign and independent of other organs of the state.

In keeping with most postulates, the bill proposes to establish an ombudsman only on the central level by way of parliamentary appointment at the motion from the PRON National Council or Parliament presidium. The ombudsman is to be accountable only to the Parliament. According to the bill, the ombudsman is to be allowed to appoint his local representaives, on a case-by-case authority from the Parliament. His another important power is to be the right to propose legislation and request the constitutional tribunal to pronounce judgement on the consistence of a law with the constitution or a lower act with the Constitution or laws. [sentence as received]

Non-party Deputy Ryszard Bender raised a number of non-related questions during the debate, including what he saw as lower actual status of doctoral degrees issued by the Catholic University of Lublin, despite their equal legal status with the degrees issued by state universities. Bender quoted a resolution by the university's senate (Board of Deans) protesting the misinterpretation of its statute.

The Parliament gave a first reading to the bill on the innovation-producing units, presented by Minister in Charge of the Office for Scientific-Technical Progress and Applications Konrad Tott. Seeing the bill as useful, the deputies indicated the many advantages it offered, including above all that the innovation-producing units could be established by any economic entity, no matter state, cooperative or private. Including the makers of new technologies into the units is also correct. A number of changes or more detailed formulations were also proposed in the debate.

Answering questions which emerged in the debate, Tott also pointed out at the possibility of cooperation between the new units and large companies.

The bill has been sent to relevant committees for opinion. The discussion on the bill was followed by deputies question time and interpellations.

Replying to Deputy Bender's criticism of the treatment of doctoral degrees issued by the Catholic University of Lublin, Science and Higher Education Vice-Minister Tadeusz Beldowski recalled that under 1938 and 1979 legislations, the university had the right to issue Master's degrees, Ph.D's and D.Sc's. It was only the university's internal professorial degrees which were still unrecognized elsewhere, as professorial degrees in Poland are issued only by the Council of State, the vice-minister said, adding that final settlement of the question should be achieved along with the normalization of the church-state relations.

Answering a question about possibilities of lifting travel restrictions from 11 border towns, Interior Vice-Minister Zbigniew Pudysz noted that under an authority inherent in a 1956 decree imposing the restrictions the government had excluded from them the majority of areas of tourist or economic value.

Pudysz said his ministry was preparing a new bill on state border and its protection, planned to enter legislative procedure still this year, which would entail no restrictions on travel or settlement in border areas at all. He added the interior minister had ordered border guards to ignore the restriction decree from July 1 till Sept. 30, where it is still in force.

Foreign Vice-Minister Jan Kinast answered a deputy's question about the requirements for appointment of cultural and press attaches at Polish diplomatic missions abroad and officers of Polish cultural institutions in foreign countries. Kinast said it was correct to appoint representatives of the artistic world to such posts and said in the past it was just this group from which people were selected. He said in the early 1980's the foreign service personnel had been considerably reduced, also in the cultural sections, but most of the directors of cultural institutions as well as cultural consellors or secretaries at embassies continued to be chosen from among experienced organizers of cultural life.

In the last point of its agenda today, the Parliament took a resolution changing the personal make-up of some parliamentary committees.

In a separate development at the Parliament, after the close of the meeting, in connection with Deputy Bender's parliamentary speech referring to Warsaw University senate's resolution concerning a group of professors whom it saw as discredited by the government spokesman, the administration, Internal Affairs and Judiciary Committee heard reports by chief of the Interior Ministry Bureau of Investigation and the head of the ministry's Counterintelligence Department of the uncovering of American spy Albert Mueller.

They provided information showing Mueller had collected intelligence data from recruited agents as well as informers unaware of his double role. They also showed video tapes showing Mueller's capture red-handed, photo records of the objects found on him and several original items from what had been confiscated from him upon detention.

They recalled earlier instances of Western intelligence services recruiting agents among Polish scientists and presented Interior Ministry records on Mueller's contacts with some scientists, which illustrated the ways and means of collecting intelligence data about Poland.

In a separate development, other parliamentary subcommittees were appointed to study a bill on higher military education and the bill on the innovation-producing units.

The Science and Technological Progress Committee issued an opinion on the theses of the second stage of the economic reform.

URBAN DISCUSSES 'OPENNESS' POLICY ON INFORMATION

AU100810 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Jun 87 p 4

[Interview with Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban by Zbigniew Lentowicz: "Raising the Curtain" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Lentowicz] Whenever economic difficulties and crisis features asserted themselves the administration tended to avoid the press and stop the flow of information. In addition, official statements tried to "improve" reality. Despite our familiar troubles, today we continue to depart from that practice. Could it be that openness has proved to be a more useful instrument for state leaders.

[Urban] You are right. When past crises continued to develop the authorities' response was to stop information on the assumption that if reasons for shortcomings are not published, the sting will be taken out of them, that is, strikes could be avoided. This is how previous authorities responded to oncoming crises. However, as soon as they came to a head, openness was allowed to dominate information policy. This happened before October 1956, after December 1970, and during August 1980. The significance of my recalling those dates is that our present policy of information openness contradicts previous changeable policy and is a standing feature of our life.

[Lentowicz] Perhaps the usefulness of the present policy is that it helps to defuse social frustration, which cannot be ridded in any other way.

[Urban] I wish to stress that we do not indulge in shabby craftiness -- in regarding open information policy as an expedient means of curbing frustration, of defusing some emotions, and so on. After all publishing the results of public opinion polls, including the results unfavorable to official policy, strengthens evaluations that are unfavorable to the authorities. This is because, psychologically, people tend to identify themselves with dominating opinion. You will agree that revealing such results is not prompted by some expedient considerations.

Open information policy is a political canon, one which is a result of historical experience and not of some expedient considerations. It is a result of the entire knowledge of our past, which tells us that: first, manipulated information always harms politically the manipulators; second, information is one of the basic human rights; and, third, extensive cooperation with people is possible only if people are treated as adults. After all, you cannot obtain approval for some specific measures if you fail to tell the people the truth.

[Lentowicz] A specific example of this?

[Urban] We are having troubles with protecting the environment. The old information policy would minimize dangers and publicize achievements in protecting the environment. But such policy strangles public discussions about closing or not the plants that poison the air and water. If the public is for closing such plants it means that all of us want to share the cost of such measures: lower production of certain goods, greater difficulties with convertible currency, and giving up social projects other than the protection of the environment.

As you can see, openness means that the authorities share with the people the responsibility for the results of specific measures and decisions -- that it is an indispensable element of democracy.

[Lentowicz] The results of the opinion polls carried out by the Press Opinion Poll Center and presented by scientists at the most recent session of the Council of Ministers and the statements made at this session by journalists clearly show information barriers continue to be resurrected in line with the principles that the lower the level of power the worse the situation.

[Urban] We should see every political trend, including openness, within certain limits. I have experienced an unequivocal situation when information was intentionally curbed for the sake of social goods. I have in mind the Chernobyl failure. On the one hand, the press demanded precise information from me about the Chernobyl pollution in our country. I publicly admitted that I was hiding this information because revealing exact data on the differences in the intensity of pollution would induce people to uselessly wander about the country and succumb to panic, even though countryside pollution was never detrimental to health. Full information would unnecessarily have disorganized the country's life and created familiar difficulties for our citizens.

[Lentowicz] But this was an exceptional situation.

[Urban] As for those barriers to information about which journalists complain, I think they are in part psychological barriers. Regardless of the press law, we should not expect that anyone who is responsible for some failure would convene a press conference to announce that he is responsible. We should consider those natural characteristics of man that induce everyone not to act against his own interests.

[Lentowicz] The question is how people should view their interests...

[Urban] I think that many state functionaries take a wrong view of their interests. Talking about present and coming failures and shortcomings before journalists can detect them and before people are told about them at meetings would greatly benefit those who believe such openness would increase their credibility and respect among people, would boost opportunities for people's cooperation in overcoming failures and shortcomings, and would even lessen the impact of criticism. We remember how an important television official publicly admitted that he had been responsible for distorting the reception of an important program and that he was going to resign. This action worked in his favor and most people wanted him to stay on. However, it is very difficult to tell the people they should give a more profound meaning to their own interests.

[Lentowicz] How can people's education in this regard be accelerated?

[Urban] The press law and governmental supervision compel people to follow some lines of the necessary conduct, but legal compulsion is not the most essential measure in this regard. The spreading customs of public life are most important in this regard, but they are a slow process. However, the necessary changes are continuing. The official who learns lessons that are too simple will tell us that he told this and that to journalists, but that they distorted his words and he burnt his fingers and got into trouble. That is why he will keep mum when he faces journalists again. On the other hand, he may learn that his statements should be shorter and clearer, that crucial information should be stressed, and that candor toward the press will earn him its friendliness. Hiding information and ignoring journalists may become reasons for the fact that later on even small mistakes made by a given official are exaggerated and sharply criticized by journalists.

[Lentowicz] Having returned from your trip to Sweden, you devoted most of your subsequent press conference to criticizing the foreign press publications about your visit. Why then do you visit foreign countries?

[Urban] During my trips I present Polish affairs to Western press in a more effective and profound manner. Every week I present in Warsaw these affairs to the foreign journalists stationed here, but they deal mostly with day-to-day affairs. Abroad I meet with journalists who know little about Poland and I tell them about more fundamental affairs. I also meet with the chiefs of the journalists stationed in Poland -- with more prominent journalists, who deal with international matters and whose views are developed on the strength of reading about Poland rather than having a first-hand knowledge of it. That is why I try to influence their press policy toward our country and to get those responsible for the mood of the Western press interested more deeply in Polish affairs.

I was surprised in Sweden by the great interest of the Swedish press in the second stage of our economic reform and I adapted my statements to this interest. Later I found out that some publications in the Western press were full of distortions. I think that this was so because, despite its own assumptions, this press is very rigid and dogmatic. From whatever I said the Swedish journalists picked out only what suited them -- my references to the economic institutions and instruments that are known in their country as shares, the free market, and so on, and so forth. They recognize as good and interesting only that which is related to their economics. That is why many newspapers wrote that industrial shares would be offered for sale in Poland and turned the least important idea into a sensation. But they did not write about the concepts that are the crux of our reform. However, I think that it is not important for the world to understand the manner of the interbranch flow of fiscal assets in Poland. What is important is for the world to truly believe that we want to reform our economy profoundly and radically.

[Lentowicz] What is the goal of our information policy?

[Urban] We will continue to improve this policy because we know that intensifying the openness of public life and information cannot be achieved by always increasing the amount of information. Progress should not be promoted in this seemingly simple and obvious manner. An abundance of information helps the average citizen get lost in the flood of information. He is unable to spot the most important items of information. It happens that the public regards published information as unpublished because it fails to spot it in the flood of information.

That is why the journalistic skill of selecting, classifying, and propagating information is now so important. The same applies to the journalistic skill to see the facts and issues as mutually dependent events. You can publish thousands and thousands of accurate and honest items of information, and yet readers will understand nothing of the world surrounding them. We still continue to search for ways of translating fundamental but difficult issues -- such as new economic instruments and basic mechanisms of the reform, for example into a simple language, one that appeals to one's imagination.

SADOWSKI: SECOND STAGE OF REFORM 'NOT MIRACLE'

LD212315 Warsaw PAP in English 1449 GMT 21 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 21 -- The second stage of economic reform was the main subject of an interview, obtained by PAP journalists, with Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski, chairman of the Council of Minister's Committee for the Implemenation of the Economic Reform. Excerpts:

"The second stage of economic reform will not, most certainly, be a miracle remedy. There are no miracles in economy. Economic successes are achieved only and solely through work and the effort of the whole society. There is also nothing to fear. This view is voiced alone by those who are afraid of work or responsibility.

"Of course, a breakthrough cannot come about by itself -- to achieve it, the increase of enterprise and growth of effectiveness, the fundamental idea behind the reform, must be assured. Furthermore, we must decisively act in the direction of changing the country's economic structure. The second stage is not a change of the reform's directional concept, it is only another part of its implementation, which should be characterized by full consistency and effectiveness.

"I do not see a different directional vision which would be competitive to our reform. There are of course proponents of introducing a free enterprise economy, but this, one might say, is a childish vision. History does not move backward. The reform can not be carried out apart from or against society. This is and must be a social action in the broadest sense, requiring not so much passive acceptance but rather the whole nation's active participation.

"It is clear that all of us would bear the current difficulties better, if we had the feeling that we are acting in a well organized economy. But first, this must be achieved. It is a fact that we have insufficient resources for imports because we are burdened with the servicing of debts. Therefore, exports must be increased -- this in turn requires import resources for increasing production. This is a vicious circle which must be broken through the development of initiative and enterprise.

"The reform is part of a substantially wider process of democratizing life in the country, introducing fundamental changes in the way of exericising power. We are striving for a high degree of social participation in the ruling processes. Care must be taken not to talk the reform down to nought," Sadowski said and concluded by saying:

"The radical abolishing of all rationing, in our conditions, would have to cause a sharp price increase. Either we abolish rationing altogether and then we must agree for an increase in prices without a corresponding rise in incomes, or we do not want such a price rise and have to accept rationing because of inadequate supply. We are trying to implement an intermediate variant -- the gradual phasing out of rationing."

FURTHER ON ROMANIAN-CHINESE YOUTH MEETING

Ceausescu Message

AU181634 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Jun 87 pp 1, 5

["Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Message" to the Romanian-Chinese friendly youth meeting, which opened on 11 June in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear young Romanian and Chinese comrades and friends:

I have the pleasure of extending to you, participants in the friendly meeting of representatives of the young people of the SR of Romania and the PRC, warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes.

Last year's meeting between representatives of the Romanian and Chinese youth, which took place in the PRC, marked a very important point in developing friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples, and between the youth of the two countries. Therefore, I am convinced that the current meeting, which takes place in the SR of Romania, will contribute to intensifying relations between the young people in the two countries, between their revolutionary organizations, and between our parties and nations.

Strong relations of cooperation and solidarity were established between the RCP and CPC and between our countries and peoples; these relations overcame all trials, thus proving their lastingness and strength. I express the conviction that these ties -- which are based on the principles of scientific socialism, full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely assistance -- will further register an all-round development and will increasingly assert themselves as an example of the new relations between friendly socialist countries, which cooperate to promote their socioeconomic flourishing and the well-being and happiness of their nations.

Dear comrades and friends, I am convinced that the young people of our countries and their organizations will make a full contribution to further strengthening and deepening the Romanian-Chinese friendship and cooperation.

The friendly meeting between representatives of the Romanian and Chinese youth and their revolutionary organizations takes place at a time when the international situation continues to be very tense and complex, as a result of the imperialist policy of force and diktat, the continuation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the worsening of the economic situation of developing countries.

Nations and peace-loving forces everywhere -- among whom the youth play an important part -- are resolutely rising to the struggle for disarmament and nuclear disarmament, for the total elimination of nuclear weapons from our planet, and for the defense of the right of people, nations, and today's and tomorrow's generations to a dignified, free, and independent existence.

In view of all this, the meeting betwen Romanian and Chinese youth should mainly deal with the need to strengthen their cooperation and solidarity, as well as the cooperation and solidarity with the youth of all states, in order to help to remove the nuclear danger and create a better and more just world, without arms and wars, a world peace and cooperation.

I am convinced that the Romanian and Chinese young people and their revolutionary organizations will cooperate closely and make an ever greater contribution to developing friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples and promoting the cause of socialism and the noble ideals of international peace and cooperation.

With these thoughts, I wish full success to the meeting between Romanian and Chinese youth!

I wish you all ever greater achievements and success in your work and life. Much health and happiness!

Meeting With Secretary Stoian

AU181807 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, June 18, 1987 — Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on June 18 the delegation of Communist Youth League of China headed by Feng Jun, secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of the People's Republic of China, who attended the friendly get-together between representatives of Romanian youth and of Chinese youth.

During the interview they highlighted the traditional relations of close friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CPC, between Romania and People's China, stressing the outstanding importance of the summit meetings and talks for their steady development. In that frame emphasis was placed on the fruitful collaboration established and developing between the youth organizations in the two countries.

Approaching aspects of the international activity they stressed the important role incumbent upon the young generation in the struggle for the achievement of disarmament and the securing of peace on our planet, for the establishment of a climate of detente, understanding and cooperation in the world.

Yu Hongliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, was present.

CAMBODIA'S SON SANN ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU171929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17-06-1987 — The prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Son Sann, arrived in Bucharest on June 17.

The guest was welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, and by other officials.

During the talks, problems related to the development of the relations between the Romanian Government and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea were approached, to the benefit and advantage of both countries and peoples, in the interests of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

Premier Constantin Dascalescu set forth Romania's current and long-term concerns, the achivements scored by the Romanian people in the socialist construction, in the fulfilment of this country's socio-economic development plans and programs.

Prime Minister Son Sann set forth the concerns of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to rally all the national political and social forces in order to secure the Kampuchean people's right to decide on its future by themselves.

The Romanian prime minister and the prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea also had an exchange of views on current international issues.

The same day, Premier Constantin Dascalescu gave a dinner in honour of the guest.

Received by Ceausescu

AU181810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1538 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/18/1987 -- On 18 June, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, now on a Romanian visit.

The guest thanked warmly for the reception and for the invitation extended to him to visit Romania and to know first hand some of the Romanian people's achievements in the construction of the new system.

During the talks the sides highlighted the relationship of friendship and collaboration between the peoples of the two countries, as well as the wish to work for a further development of this relationship, to mutual benefit and to that of the cause of international peace, collaboration and understanding.

In the context, the prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea expressed the profound gratitude of the Kampuchea people for the constant support granted by Socialist Romania to the long-standing struggle for national freedom and independence.

During the talks, Son Sann presented the current situation in Democratic Kampuchea, highlighting the preoccupation of the Coalition Government to concert all the national political and social forces in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, for withdrawal of the foreign troops from the country and for providing the Kampuchean people's right to decide freely its own future, according to its own aspiration after progress, peace and peaceful coexistence.

Reasserting, on this occasion too, our country's stand on the issue, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that Socialist Romania has always spoken up for a political, negotiated settlement of the situation in Kampuchea, for the implementation of a wide-ranging national reconciliation among all the forces and for ensured independence, sovereignty and neutral and non-aligned character to Kampuchea. This presupposes, as a necessity, the withdrawal of all the foreign troops and a cessation of any foreign interference in Kampuchea's domestic affairs. The fact was stressed that this meets the interests of the Kampuchean people and of all the countries and peoples in the region, of the cause of peace and understanding in the zone and throughout the world. The interview proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Ends Visit, Departs

AU201303 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest ACERPRES 19/6/1987 -- On 19 June ended the visit paid to Romania by Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

On leaving Bucharest, the guest was saluted by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and by other officials.

While in Romania, Son Sann and the persons accompanying him visited residential districts, the construction site for the complex development and exploitation of the Dimbovita River, as well as social and cultural buildings in Bucharest.

SOVIET MILITARY SHIPS DEPART CONSTANTA PORT

AU201528 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 20/6/1987 -- Soviet military ships "Azov" and "Krasny' Kavkaz," that called at Constanta Port, left Romanian territorial waters in the morning of June 20. During their stay in Romania the crews paid visits to military learning establishments and units, economic enterprises, places of cultural, tourist and historical interest in Constanta Municipality and on the Romanian Black Sea coast.

U.S. SHIPS CALL AT CONSTANTA PORT 23 JUN

AU231821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1649 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/6/1987 -- On Tuesday, June 23, the U.S. ships "Preble" and "Page" called at the Romanian Port of Constanta. The same day, the march leader [as received], Rear Admiral Roger F. Bacon, accompanied by a group of U.S. officers, paid formal calls on the mayor of Constanta and the commander of the Romanian Navy. The guests laid a floral wreath at the Victory Memorial in Constanta and visited the Romanian Black Sea coast.

DEPUTY PREMIER ANCUTA RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMEN

AU152014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1987 -- Dimitre Ancuta, deputy prime minister, received on June 15 Bud Ogden, president of the "Island Creek" and president of the "American Businessmen for International Trade," and Robert Robertson, vice-president of the "Occidental International" and deputy chairman of the Romanian-American Economic Council, now visiting Romania.

They discussed aspects of the collaboration between Romanian foreign trade companies and the relevant American firms.

Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, attended. U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, Roger Kirk, was present.

PLAN FOR USING NATURAL RESOURCES IN DANUBE DELTA

AU240817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0700 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/6/1987 -- The delta of the great European River, the Danube a former realm of water, sands and reed, has known important changes in recent years. A programme adopted according to ecological and economic studies stipulates that vast works are to be carried out to capitalize natural resources, to preserve the beautiful landscapes, to develop rural and urban communities.

A first step was made by putting natural reservations under law protection -- representative areas of flora and fauna -- some of which are also on UNESCO lists. High-tech machines perform river improvement works on sand banks. As many as 144,000 hectares of land will be reclaimed for agriculture, of which as many as 30,000 hectares are already productive and by the end of the year the arable area will top 38,000 hectares. Cereals (24,120 ha), technical plants (650 ha) and vegetables (200 ha) grow on these areas. About 280 hectares of vineyards, 300 hectares of orchards will be planted in the Danube Delta until 1990, while ground nut crops, rice fields and forests will be extended. Animal breeding will be developed on impounded enclosures. Pisciculture has 63,000 hectares of developed lakes and swamps at its disposal. Now the enterprises exploiting the delta's riches turn out ninety per cent of the communities' industrial production.

The urbanization of the old fishing communities is quite rapid. For instance, the population of Sulina, where the river Danube flows into the Black Sea, has doubled. About 500 dwellings, as hotel, modern shipping centers were built in Sulina, while a new house of culture and a stadium are under construction. Every year this port handles 3,500 ships. New dwellings and other buildings are under construction in Chilia Veche, Sfintu Gheorghe, 1 Mai, Unirea, Independenta. The Danube Delta is just another region undergoing the renewing transformations Romania sees every year.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 7-20 JUN

AU231332 [Editorial Report] Romanian media monitored by Austria Bureau 7-13 June reports the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourceline given in parentheses):

Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth Central Committee, attended the festive opening of a new youth worksite for land improvement operations in Faurei-Jirlau, Braila Country, on 9 June. (Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 June 87, p 5)

Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, attended a 12 June Bucharest reception given by African ambassadors accredited in Romania on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the OAU. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 12 June 87)

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, attended a British Embassy reception on the national day of the United Kingdom, on 11 June in Bucharest. (Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 June 87 p 5)

PUWP'S MOKRZYSZCZAK, GACIC HOLD TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD232318 Warsaw PAP in English 2233 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the PUWP Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak arrived in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) CC.

Today he was received by secretary of the LCY CC Presidium Radisa Gacic. The sides briefed each other on the current socio-political and economic situation in both countries and exchanged opinions on the international situation, especially stressing the significance of initiatives aimed at disarmament and the role of the movement of non-aligned states in activities for peace and the solution of global economic issues.

The sides concordantly stated the need and possibility of further developing and deepening cooperation between the PUWP and the LCY which is a significant factor of general, traditionally friendly Polish-Yugoslav relations.

Mokrzyszczak also talked with member of the LCY CC Presidium Ivan Brigic, primarily about intra-party topics and with Chairman of the LCY Statutory Commission Jovo Ugrcic.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY UGANDA'S MUSEVENI

Mojsov Toast at Dinner

LD162217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- It is in our common interest to continue comprehensively to develop bilateral relations and cooperation. This was said by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, in a toast at a formal dinner which he gave in honor of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni in the Palace of the Federation this evening.

Mojsov expressed satisfaction with the fact that Yugoslav work organizations are, in a certain way, taking part in Uganda's economic development. This is evidence of the existence of common interest and is at the same time a firm incentive for successful cooperation that symbolizes and encourages economic links between developing countries. This is our common strategic goal both as nonaligned and developing countries, Mojsov said.

The president of the SFRY Presidency stressed that the two countries share similar views of international relations and of the place and role of nonaligned policy. They have similar preoccupations common to other nonaligned and developing countries.

All meetings of the Nonaligned Movement put forward the same message: Progress and peace for all countries and all peole are possible through concerted efforts, on equal terms and without confrontations and competition, Mojsov said. Respect must be maintained for the right to development of all those countries that are fighting the troublesome remnants of the past and the burden of today's world.

Lazar Mojsov went on to say that unequal economic relations, mounting debts, growing protectionism and poor economies pose as serious a threat to peace as weapons do.

Those countries forced to follow models alien to them are having their independence threatened. Progress has been inhibited to such an extent that some countries have been brought to the very edge of existence. As a statesman coming from Africa, Mojsov said addressing his guest, you are equally profoundly aware of and affected by the complexity of this problem.

Africa must not become the ground for competition between non-African powers, Mojsov stressed. Southern Africa and Namibia are evidently among the most serious problems. Efficient comprehensive economic sanctions against the most ignominious regime of the contemporary world -- which will continue to be the objective of all the missions undertaken by the movement of nonaligned countries -- calls for action by the entire international community.

We have, ahead of us, the tasks set in the program documents and agreements reached in Harare, Lazar Mojsov said ending his toast. The movement is in the process of implementing many of these, thus dynamically promoting its orientation and role in the world. There is also wide scope for cooperation and involvement to be exploited through concerted efforts by our two and other nonaligned countries, Lazar Mojsov concluded.

Museveni Returns Toast

LD170459 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2128 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG) -- The same message -- that progress and peace can be secured only by joint forces and only on an equal footing for all countries and nations, without confrontations and competition -- has been reaffirmed at all the meetings of the Movement of Non-Alignment.

The above was today set out by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Lazar Mojsov in his toast at a dinner honouring President of Uganda Yoweri Museveni, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

Returning the toast, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni said that Yugoslavia has since world war two spearheaded the struggle for maintaining national independence of small countries and the right of every nation to choose its own path of development.

Yugoslavia's leading role in the creation of the movement of Non-Alignment is well-known. The movement has now grown into a force to be reckoned with in international relations, Museveni said.

The Ugandan president further spoke of his country's struggle for national and social liberation and the grave consequences of colonialism. At present, after winning political power and eliminating foreign control, the country is ready to decisively embark on the road of developing a modern economy over the next two decades, the president said.

Talks With Slovenia's Popit

LD182105 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Ljubljana, June 18 (TANJUG) -- Conditions in Uganda have normalized after a certain period of instability and Uganda is now, along with stepped-up internal development, expanding links with the world, primarily the non-aligned, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni said in a talk with Republic of Slovenia Presidency President France Popit in Kranj today.

President Museveni underscored that low agricultural and industrial production was Uganda's main economic problem. The renewal and building of roads and securing of transport means was also one of the goals of the development programme, Museveni said.

The Ugandan president visited the Emona fodder factory and Iskra electro-optics center in Ljubljana. He showed special interest in the products of the Tam car factory of Maribmf.

During the Kranj talks both sides expressed great interest in further developing all forms of cooperation.

Popit Attends Departure

LD191104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 19 June (TANJUG) -- Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni left for Kampala this morning, ending a 5-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The eminent guest, after talking with Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY presidency, and other Yugoslav officials in Belgrade, visited the SR of Slovenia. He was seen off at Ljubljana's Benik Airport by France Popit, president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia; Dusan Sinigoj, president of the republic's Executive Council; Lieutenant-Colonel-General Svetozar Visnjic, commander of the Ljubljana Army District; and other officials. [passage omitted]

Officials Satisfied With Visit

LD191647 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1255 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav political sources express satisfaction with the results of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's just-ended visit to this country. The visit confirmed that the expectations from economic and social cooperation with Uganda were grounded.

In their closing talks, Museveni and Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov said that prospects exist for broader links between the two countries' economies.

In talks with representatives of several enterprises from the Yugoslav Republics of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, the Ugandan delegation expressed interest in concrete forms of cooperation -- the reconstruction of old and building of new roads and other infrastructure facilities damaged or destroyed during the long internal turmoil, as well as in various agriculture, housing, industry, power supply and mining projects, and the import of Yugoslav-made tractors, farm machinery, trucks and other equipment.

It was concluded that the two countries' cooperation, based on mutual interest, would develop gradually. This requires the signing of contracts that will secure the delivery of Ugandan products in exchange for services, construction work and goods from Yugoslav enterprises, as well as various forms of international financing.

The wide-raning discussion on international topics showed the two sides' interest in supporting all initiatives and activities conducive to the relaxation of tensions, disarmament, preservation of peace and strengthening of security and cooperation on equal terms. Both sides assessed that, more than ever before, peace and development are now indivisible.

Concrete steps for disarmament would create a climate of greater trust, which would enable all countries, especially the African nations which went through periods of colonialism and national liberation, to turn to their own development.

When discussing the situation in Africa, the two sides said that conflicts in the continent should be resolved by peaceful means, with the participation of African countries and the organisation of African unity, based on the principles of the U.N. Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

On southern Africa, besides strongly condemning the aggressive policy of the Pretoria regime and the system of apartheid, the two sides underscored the need for further engagement of the nonaligned countries and the whole international community in aiding the Frontline Countries and supporting the liberation struggle of peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

It was also noted that the activity of the nonaligned countries in implementing the Harare summit decisions continues successfully, which points to the great importance and irreplaceable role of the movement and the nonaligned policy in resolving international problems.

It was stressed that ties between Yugoslavia and Uganda confirm not only the justifiableness but also the need for the broadest possible cooperation among the developing countries and their self-reliance, which is a major principle of the policy of nonalignment.

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES, MET BY MIKULIC

LD201106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Pula, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed, arrived this morning on a 3-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

The Malaysian prime minister was greeted at Pula Airport by FEC President Branko Mikulic. Also present at the ceremony were Antun Milovic, president of the Croat Executive Council; Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic, member of the FEC; and Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs.

After the formal welcome ceremony the two countries' delegations left for Brioni, where the two premiers will today hold talks on the promotion of Yugoslav-Malaysian relations, particularly economic relations, and on topical international issues.

CULAFIC-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN SARAJEVO

LD231918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mato Andric, president of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, today held talks in Sarajevo with Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, his aides, the republican and provincial secretaries for internal affairs, and the heads of the Federation's security services.

In the course of the talks, which are reported to have been taken place immediately after the completion of a regular working meeting between the federal secretary and the internal affairs secretaries of the republics and provinces where reports were discussed about the security situation in the country, Culafic stressed that the main objective and task of the internal affairs services and of the entire system of social self-protection is to make all foreigners and our citizens feel totally safe in Yugoslavia this year, as in previous years.

Mato Andric informed his guests about the topical sociopolitical and security situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina, stressing that the struggle for constitutionality and legality, freedom, equality, and the self-managing rights of all working people and citizens in Yugoslavia is a priority task in the fulfillment of which the security services and the system of social self-protection plays a prominent role.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD181932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- There has never been more talk on the need for effectiveness of economic laws and market criteria, while at the same time restrictions by numerous administrative measures continue. It is high time to overcome such a state of affairs, for which the LC is chiefly responsible, otherwise it will face such social contradictions that it will find it difficult to overcome them without serious consequences. This was pointed out by Borisav Jovic in his introductory report at today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, which analyzed the current economic situation in the republic.

Speaking about the features of the difficult economic situation in Serbia, and illustrating it with a large number of examples, Jovic appealed to the LC to resolutely come to grips with those who are opposing the comprehensive application of the stabilization program and whose behavior is based on selfish, partial, and bureaucratic interests. [passage omitted]

Because of all this there is a great danger, Jovic warns, that alongside the increasing problems which directly reflect on the standard of living of the workers, their faith in a way out of the crisis is fading. He says we cannot halt the erosion of our own authority by occasional good speeches or conclusions, unless we persistently strive toward their realization. [passage omitted]

Dwelling on the work stoppages which amounted to 174 in Serbia proper since the beginning of May, Jovic requested a responsible assessment of the motives that led to the stoppages, regardless of the fact that other ways of solving the problems are often neglected in favor of stoppages. Despite the assessments, he stressed, according to which some reasons and criticism are justified, attention should be drawn to the unacceptability of individual requests expressed during the stoppages. We cannot allow pressure to be exerted so that the distribution of funds for personal incomes is carried out in contravention of the results of one's work and socially established criteria; responsibility for one's laziness and inability cannot be transferred to others. [passage omitted]

As far as the economic circumstances in Kosovo are concerned, said Azem Vlasi, their nature is such that they are having a negative effect on the political mood, by spreading defeatism.

The worst thing is, he said, that there is a feeling of uncertainty in the economy, because there is not a sufficient guarantee that conditions of economic activity will be stabilized in the long run, which in many collectives stirs up a mentality of merely existing. A bright spot in such conditions, Vlasi stressed, is a considerable increase in the rate of economic growth in Kosovo, which amounts to 7.3 percent this year. [passage omitted]

A long time will have to pass before we begin a comprehensive application of the long-term program of economic stabilization. On this account we should support the idea of an anti-inflation program, said Dobrivoje Vidic. I agree that the existing anti-inflation program should be activated and possibly changed, but there is no need for going back to the beginning and wasting time, stressed Borisav Jovic.

Winding up the discussion, Slobodan Milosevic said that the overall economic situation has all the features of a crisis and for this reason, despite the difficulties and resistance, we should vigorously strive to change the economic system in the spirit of the stabilization program. The undertaken measures of the realistic economy are very significant, but without the long-term program of economic stabilization taken as a whole we will always have a distorted picture of the economic situation and go backward. Implementation of the totality of the stabilization program, said Milosevic, is the best reply to the question: Is there a way out? Only while the attitude of the LC toward this task remains the priority; a differentiation must be carried out among the communists themselves in order to achieve this. Finally, the LC leaderships, as well as this presidium, bear responsibility for its realization, concluded Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. [passage omitted]

'EMISSARIES' PROMOTE SERB MIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

AU230713 Pristina RILINDJA in Albania 17 Jun 87 p 1-2

[R. Rifati and A. Shabani article: "Working Group of the LC of Serbia Central Committee in Urosevac -- No Effective Work Without Unity"]

[Excerpts] Urosevac, 16 June -- The key issues now facing the commune of Urosevac were the main topic in the talk between the working group of the LC of Serbia Central Committee and leading communal authorities. The severe problems facing the economic and political life of this district were particularly highlighted.

The working group, consisting of Dragan Pajic, member of the LC of Serbia Central Committee Presidium; Milos Sindzic, deputy president of the Assembly; and Slavko Popovic, member of the Republican Veterans' Council, and accompanied by Vukasin Jokanovic, member of the Kosovo Presidency, after talking to the leaders of the commune visited the "Tefik Canga" Wood-Processing Factory and the local community of Gacka. [passage omitted]

Svetislav Petkovic, president of the Urosevac Communal Assembly, said that unemployment was the greatest burden on the difficult economic situation, with 12,000 people, mainly young people, looking for work. The main demand of about 1,000 members of the Serbian nationality was for work, or, as they put it, "either a job, or emigration." [passage omitted]

A frank discussion developed concerning certain "emissaries" who are attempting to confuse the situation in Sirinicka Zupa, where considerable steps forward toward development have recently been taken.

Milorad Stankovic, secretary of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs, stressed at the meeting that recently, on the initiative of Kosta Bulatovic-Kecman, certain "emissaries" have also been present at Sirinicka Zupa, attempting to organize collective journeys to Belgrade or encouraging people to emigrate.

As far as the "emissaries" are concerned, they are present wherever the party is absent, added Dragan Pajic, and so the Communists of Kosovo, Serbia, and all Yugoslavia must be more active in not allowing others any room for maneuver.

This introduces defeatism, interrupted Muhamet Maloku, president of the communal LC Committee, and people get on the defensive.

However, I cannot agree to allow our actions to be led by Kosta Bulatovic, Pajic interrupted again.

We cannot agree to that either, but someone is supporting him, Milorad Stankovic added. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO SAWP EXPECTS LCY DECISION ON EMIGRATION

LD201829 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Pristina, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming LCY Central Committee plenum on Kosovo is expected to be a turning-point in the implementation of measures to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and to promote the effective operation of the organs of authority and administration in resolving all the problems affecting emigration.

This is the basic standpoint of today's session of the conference of the SAWP of the 17th local community of Kosovo Polje, at which a review was made of the report on halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from that region.

The meeting heard that between 1968 and April this year, 396 families comprising 2,044 members, of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, emigrated from the Kosovo Polje area. People are leaving because of the duress of Albanian nationalists and separatists, property and legal uncertainties, the inefficient functioning of the system, unresolved communal problems, opportunistic behavior by the leadership, and so on.

The majority of those participating in the discussion expressed the expectation that the plenum will raise the question of the criminal and political accountability of those who bear greatest responsibility for the state of affairs in Kosovo and that matters relating to the Buja conference and the Frizren trial will be explained.

CROAT LC PRESIDIUM SESSION DISCUSSES KOSOVO

LD221806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Zagreb, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- The present halt in implementing the LCY's political platform for action in Kosovo is a serious problem of equal importance for both the Croat LC and the LCY as a whole.

The Croat LC Central Committee Presidium came to this conclusion at a session today which was attended by the members of the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium for Croatia. The discussion at the session focused on preparations for the coming session of the LCY Central Committee which will deal with the fulfillment so far of the LCY's standpoints on the development of socialist self-management and of brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

It was stressed at the session -- presided over by Stanko Stojcevic -- that to halt any further emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo was the most urgent task facing the entire LC and that the organization had a long-term task of removing mistrust and enhancing togetherness in Kosovo. The Croat LC Central Committee Presidium members therefore call for the LCY Central Committee to come up with specific programs and deadlines for their fulfillment, and to designate those responsible for their implementation. This would provide conditions for a speedier and more thorough fulfillment of the tasks from the platform.

REPORT ON LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 9-20 JUN

AU202014 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian in its 9-20 June broadcasts reports the following public appearances of SFRY leaders (date and time of broadcasts in parentheses):

Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, opens 2-day symposium on Yugoslav Information Area in Skopje. (1200 GMT 11 June)

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, opens "Tito-Party" art exhibition in Belgrade. (1200 GMT 15 June)

SPLIT OFFICE WARNS AGAINST SHIPBUILDING TAX

LD232100 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Split shipbuilders have warned against increased taxation of the industry. Karlo Bulic, chairman of the Workers' Council of the Split shipbuilding organization of associated labor, has signed and sent a letter to municipal, town, intermunicipal, republican, and federal organs and organizations containing facts about the increased taxation of the shipyard's revenues in comparison with last year. Contributions to public expenditure and social welfare are putting an ever-increasing strain on income, thus reducing it and the resources necessary for development and for raising the living standards of workers who are the generators of income. This is contrary to the commitments contained in the resolution on alleviating the burdens on the industry, the letter says. The letter itself was discussed last night at a session of the presidium of the Split SAWP Town Conference. [passage omitted]